Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1866. NUMBER 327.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY APRIL 27, 1866.

THE NEWS.

The Internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to seven hundred thousand dollars.

A canvass of the different departments of the Government is being made, ostensibly for the purpose of removing incompetent clerks, and putting in their places discharged Union soldiers.

Late English papers say the mania for emigration to the United States has again set in among the miners and iron workers of South Wales.

There are three infantry regiments of Michigan volunteers still in the United States military service.

[illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

FROM CINCINNATI.

FROM LAWRENCE.

CONGRESS.

PASSAGE OF A BILL FOR RELIEF OF PAYMASTERS.

The West India Telegraph Bill Passed.

PETITION RECEIVED FOR THE EXPULSION OF GARRETT DAVIS.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Correspondence Between Secretary McCulloch and the Chairman of the Revenue Commission.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Prospects of the Reform Bill in Parliament.

THE AMERICAN FISHERIES UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Prussia Continues her Warlike Preparations.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

Expulsion of Cave Johnson for Treason.

Last Scene in the Fenian Farce.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 26.

MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The unpublished portion of the correspondence concerning Mexican affairs, and the withdrawal of the French troops, contains a memorandum or informal note from Drouyn de L'Huys to Mr. Bigelow early in the month of January last, of which the following is an extract: "In Mexico we hope to obtain, before long, the guarantees which we have sought, and which are to complete our final arrangements with the Emperor Maximilian. At that moment the mission of our troops will be accomplished, and they can return to France. I wrote in this sense to Mexico, by order of the Emperor." It appears from the correspondence that on the 10th of January Mr. Bigelow held a conversation with M. Drouyn de L'Huys in regard to the memorandum, the report of which is contained in his despatch of the following day to Mr. Seward. [illegible]

APPOINTMENTS.

Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky, and Thomas B. Florence, editor of a rank Copperhead sheet here, have recently received a number of clerkships in the departments for their friends. [illegible]

THE RICHMOND PRESS.

INDEMNITY TO SEAMEN.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH JAPAN.

CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING THE EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 19, 1866.

[illegible]

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

To Hon. David A. Wells, Chairman United States Revenue Commission.

[illegible]

DAVID A. WELLS.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

THE CHICAGO COLLECTORSHIP.

COURT MARTIAL PRISONERS.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

A PARDONED REBEL.

THE INDIANA CONSPIRATORS.

DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

CAPTURE OF CHIHUAHUA.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

CONFIRMATIONS.

[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition for the expulsion of Garrett Davis, Senator from Kentucky, for having said that should the Civil Rights Bill become a law, he would feel himself compelled to regard himself as an enemy of the Government.

[illegible]

HOUSE.

[illegible]

The House at five o'clock adjourned.

COLLAPSED FENIA.

Account of the Seizure of the Mighty Armament Collected for the Purpose of Invading Ireland by Way of the British Provinces.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Boston Journal gives the following account of the seizure of arms and equipments at Eastport, Me.: [illegible]

CONGRATULATORY CORRESPONDENCE.

Opening of Telegraphic Communication With Vancouver's Island.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, April 24th.

To the President and the Secretary of the United States:

I congratulate you on the completion of the telegraph line connecting Vancouver's Island with the United States, effected by American enterprise. [illegible]

(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY, Governor of Vancouver's Island.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 25.

To Gov. A. E. Kennedy, Vancouver's Island:

We thank you for your kind greeting, and join with you in the hope that the enterprise and the successful prosecution of which is thus signalized, may be continued until it shall speedily unite the continents wide open to a common and complete civilization.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WM. H. SEWARD.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Washington Cholera Panic—Health Officer's Report—An Interesting State-ment—Another Bank Robbery—Resistance to Extortionate Landlords.

[illegible]

From Louisville.

Another Boston Sensation.

Suspicious Vessel.

Coffee Sale.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis.

For further Telegraph see Fourth Page

New Advertisements.

MASONIC—There will be a regular Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M. this (FRIDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock. [illegible]

Extensive Pastures and Herding Grounds to Let. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

Ross & Gossage, 167 AND 169 LAKE-ST.,

Are now daily receiving the latest novelties of the season, in the most stylish and richest fabrics of the late importations, comprising

Silks of Every Description,

[illegible]

PARASOLS.

Received this day a superb assortment of entirely new styles, very elegant. Also, received within the past few days,

ONE HUNDRED CASES OF DRY GOODS,

At prices as low as with gold at par, to which we invite particular attention.

Alpacas in all Colors at 25c;
Double-fold Check do at 30c;
Brocaded do at 35c;
Extra Quality Striped do at 25c;
Fine French Delaines, in all Colors, at 45c, worth 75c;
1 Case 5-4 Colored Tamaise Cloth, all Wool, at 75c, worth $1.50;
Great Bargains in Irish Linens, at 40c, 45c and 55c;
4-4 Blea. Muslins, Good Quality, from 20c up.

Ladies will find on inspecting our stock THE RICHEST, NEWEST AND CHEAPEST GOODS in the market.

ROSS & GOSSAGE.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.

Trotting for a Purse of $100.

Saturday, April 28, 1866.

O. W. DIMMOCK enters g. g. "Bitterwater."
C. M. CLARK enters b. m. "Lady Mack."
R. WESTCOTT enters s. m. "Nettie."
T. M. OLIVER enters b. m. "Lady Lakeshaw."

Best 3 in 5 to harness.

Also, a Double Team Race, for a stake of $250, between

CHADWICK'S Black Trotting Horses AND J. PREDMORE'S Bay Pacers.

Horses start at 3 o'clock precisely. Pools for sale at the Tremont House Friday evening.

WM. B. HOWARD, President.

REMOVAL.

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO., Proprietors of the UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT,

Will remove from their present location on Tuesday, May 1st, to No. 79 South Clark street.

LIVERPOOL DAIRY SALT, FOR SALE BY UNDERWOOD & CO., Corner LaSalle and Washington-st.

Boys' White Shirts, Men's White Shirts, AT SCOTT, DAVISON & CO'S, 128 LAKE STREET.

TWO NEW HOUSES ON WABASH AVENUE, AT $6,000 EACH.

[illegible]

CHOICE OIL LOTS. THE NILES PETROLEUM FARM.

[illegible]

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF [illegible]

TOBACCO SUBSTITUTE.

Used extensively, by both ladies and gentlemen. A pleasant and agreeable aromatic stimulant, giving a delightful aroma to the breath. [illegible]

213 South Clark street, corner Adams, Chicago.

USE CHESTER'S VEGETABLE LIQUID HAIR DYE. One preparation only. Sold by all Druggists. DROOPING LILY.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned has Removed his Land Office from 437 South Canal street, to

151 East Randolph-St., ROOM No. 1.

[illegible]

JOHN GUNSENHAUSER.

United States Collector's SALE OF CIGARS.

By virtue of authority vested in me by the Internal Revenue laws, I have distrained upon the following articles, viz:

8,500 CIGARS,

[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF MADAME AL[illegible], the great French Astrologist. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

FOUR CHARMING NEW NOVELS.

I.

St. Martin's Summer,

BY ANNE H. M. BREWSTER,

Author of "Compensation," etc. 1 vol. 16mo. $2.25.

[illegible]

II.

HONOR MAY.

ONE VOL. 16MO. $2.00.

[illegible]

III.

LEIGHTON COURT: A Country-House Story.

By HENRY KINGSLEY, author of "Ravenshoe," etc. One volume. 16mo. $1.50.

[illegible]

IV.

ASPHODEL; AN AMERICAN STORY.

One volume. 16mo. $1.50.

[illegible]

Any of these books sent, post-paid, on receipt of price.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, BOSTON.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS!

WESSMAN'S CAMERAS

These Cameras are of the best quality and finish, they are constructed with all the latest improvements—plain and with central stops and double Achromatic Lenses.

[illegible]

Descriptive Price List on Application.

U. S. SEVEN THIRTIES,
U. S. TEN FORTIES,
U. S. FIVE TWENTIES,
COMPOUND NOTES,

And all issues of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES purchased and for sale. Also, LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE SCRIP.

SCRIPPS, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS, 43 Clark Street, Chicago.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

[illegible] HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

CORPORATION NOTICE. [illegible] Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE. [illegible] Board of Public Works.

ANDREWS, HITCHCOCK & CO., dealers in BRIAR HILL COAL, [illegible]

KEROSENE GOODS AT WHOLESALE. [illegible]

SHOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU. For sale by H. SCOVIL.

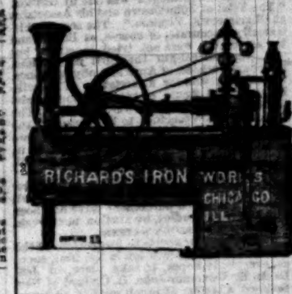
TEETH

Extracted WITHOUT PAIN by the use of "Nitrous Oxide," at TEGGO'S Dental Rooms, 72 Clark street. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

RICHARDS' IRON WORKS,

190 & 192 Washington-St., CHICAGO, ILL.



PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES.

Richards' Corn Shellers

ELEVATORS AND Warehouse Machinery.

GROCERIES.
GROCERIES.
GROCERIES.
GROCERIES.
GROCERIES.

EWING, BRIGGS & CO,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

75 South Water Street.

Sole Agents for the McGregor SUPERIOR Family Soap.

Have in store and arriving an entirely fresh selection of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, General Groceries and Grocers' Goods. They invite their old friends and the trade to come and see them, and to send their orders to them. They intend to sell at the

LOWEST REASONABLE PRICES.

TO THOSE DESIRING TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

Commencing on MONDAY, APRIL 16th, will run a Passenger Train between CHICAGO AND KANKAKEE, Daily, except Sundays, as follows:

Leaving Kankakee at 6:15 a. m., arriving at Chicago at 9:00 a. m.

Leaving Chicago at 4:15 p. m., arriving at Kankakee at 7:00 p. m.

[illegible]

M. HUGHITT, Gen'l Supt.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

Nos. 64, 66, 68 & 70 North Clinton Street, Manufacturers of

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD, BAR AND PIG LEAD, LINSEED OIL, BOILED LINSEED OIL, LINSEED MEAL, PATENT DROP AND BUCK SHOT.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

STEWART'S COOK STOVES, Refrigerators and Ice Boxes, Water Filters & Coolers, Bathing Apparatus, Ruffling and Crimping Irons, Laundry Utensils, Carpet Sweepers,

[illegible] DALTON & CO.

Compound Interest Notes, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT BY THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

PROVISIONS.

ANDREW BROWN, NO. 52 RIVER STREET,

[illegible]

REMOVAL.—W. H. Whitmarsh, manufacturer of LEATHER BELTING, Has removed to 199 Lake street, opposite the Old Stand, over Cobb, Adams & Co.

WELCH'S STEAM PATENT BARREL MACHINERY. Extraordinary Improvement in Barrel Making. [illegible]

MANILLA CORDAGE—I offer for sale [illegible] STRAITS TIN. [illegible] HUGH McLENNAN

HOP YEAST.

Clark's Premium Concentrated Yeast.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY [illegible]

New Advertisements.

POPULAR PRICES AT A. G. Downs & Co's

At 150 Lake-st—DRESS GOODS Just Received. FULL ASSORTMENT, In Mohairs, Poplins, [illegible]

At 150 Lake-st—PARASOLS! IN VARIETY.

At 150 Lake-st—LINEN GOODS, Napkins, Doylie's, Towels, Table Damask, &c., almost OLD PRICES.

At 150 Lake-st—Alexander's KID GLOVES. Good Kid Gloves, $1.00. HOSIERY, &c., &c.

At 150 Lake-st—CLOTHS And Cassimeres Of our own importation. Boys' Cassimeres!

At 150 Lake-st—Domestics Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow Muslin, Summer Flannel, Cottonades, &c., &c.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.

SWORMSTEDT, CORBIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

44 & 46 South Water Street.

JUST RECEIVED 50 Bags Java Coffee.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET

Also a large line of SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, &c., &c.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,

BY SWORMSTEDT, CORBIN & CO.

$30,000 WORTH OF **BASKETS!**

On hand and for sale to the Trade VERY CHEAP, Consisting in part of

Reticule Baskets,
Traveling Baskets,
Pic-Nic Baskets,
Ladies' Baskets,
Fancy Baskets.

Sample orders from the country solicited. Call and select from the largest stock of Baskets in the West.

P. PEUGEOT, Importer, 99 and 101 Lake Street.

N. B.

If U wish to see the price of CLOTHING slaughtered from old prices go to PUTNAM'S, the only one price Clothing House in Chicago, 116 & 118 Randolph Street.

A CARD.

ELEGANT FURNITURE

[illegible]

W. W. STRONG, 263 Randolph street.

UNDERWOOD & CO., General Commission Merchants,

Cor. LaSalle & Washington Sts., CHICAGO.

Give particular attention both to buying and selling Grain, Flour, Seeds, Pork, Lard, Beef, Tallow.

[illegible]

P. L. Underwood. Ben. W. Underwood.

REAL ESTATE.

For sale on Indiana avenue, north of Twenty-Second street, [illegible] Price only $8,000. [illegible] E. C. CLEAVER, 76 Washington-st.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND GREEN BAY LINE.

Prop. F. W. BACKUS, Capt. KIRTLAND,

Will leave her dock for Green Bay and Escanaba, FRIDAY, April 27th, at 9 a. m.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible] E. C. CLEAVER, 76 Washington-st.

FOR GRAND TRAVERSE—The Propeller [illegible]

CARD.—We, the undersigned, do [illegible]

HORSES.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

ROOT & CADY'S CIRCULAR.

(CONCLUDED.)

PIANOS AND REED INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

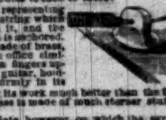
PIANOS.

The Steck Piano, Manufactured by George Steck & Co. New York.

[illegible]

Agraffe Method of Stringing.

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

WM. B. BRADBURY.

NEW YORK PIANO FORTE COMPANY.

[illegible]

THE SCHOMACKER PIANO.

[illegible]

LINDEMAN & SONS.

Patent Cycloid Piano.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

[illegible]

SHONINGER & CO.'S MELODEONS.

[illegible]

EVANS & CO.'S MELODEONS.

ONE PRICE SYSTEM.

[illegible]

BOOTMAN'S TUNING SCALE.

"TUNING SCALE."

[illegible]

IMPORTED INSTRUMENTS & GENERAL MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

[illegible]

STRINGS.

[illegible]

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.
[illegible: terms of subscription]
FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1866.

WILL THE NEGROES WORK?

It was the standing assertion of all orthodox Copperheads of the North and slaveholders of the South that if the negroes were liberated they would forever afterwards be utterly worthless as laborers; that freedom to them meant freedom from work, and that on the day they were emancipated would begin the destruction of production in the "South." The Copperheads had repeated this assertion so often that they actually had got to believe it.

The Republicans denied it, and maintained that the negro possessed the same feelings and was actuated by the same motives as the white man. Give him cash instead of the lash for his work, said they, and he will make a better and more efficient laborer as a free man than as a slave. Change coercion into compensation, treat him as a man, let him enjoy the civil rights enjoyed by the white men, and he will become useful, industrious and self supporting; all of which the Copperheads stoutly denied.

The Republicans went farther. They asserted that if slavery were abolished not only would the blacks make better laborers, but six millions of lazy, idle, loafing, mischief making whites would take their hands out of their pockets, pull off their coats and go to work. Thus we should have ten millions of persons working in the South, instead of four millions, and the wealth of that section would be correspondingly promoted.

Both positions of the Republicans are being completely verified. The colored population of the South in this, the first year of their assured freedom, are actually performing more labor for moderate wages and indifferent treatment than ever was whipped out of them while in a state of servitude.

The Mobile *Nationalist*, estimating the amount of the next cotton crop thus testifies to the industrious habits of the blacks:

"While in some *few* cases the freedmen are not doing well, they are generally doing more and better work than when they were held as slaves.

"Having been raised in Georgia, we are as well acquainted with the negro as most of his traducers, and we feel confident, from our knowledge of his character, and from the testimony and experience of others, that the freedmen will work faithfully to the end of the season, disappointing the croakers who [illegible] by going so generally to work."

Testimony to the same effect comes up from the South from ten thousand sources. Alexander H. Stephens testified to the same thing before the Reconstruction Committee. Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, makes the same statement. All the reports of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau in the South affirm the same fact. The Copperheads have ceased denying it in the face of the overwhelming proof that grows upon them.

In respect to the whites, the Mobile paper says, that even if it be true that there are one-fourth fewer negroes in the South than before the war, which it don't believe, nevertheless there are enough whites now working for the first time, to much more than make up any deficit in negro labor. "It is estimated that 200,000 families of 'poor white trash' have this year rented land, and for the first time in their lives, seriously gone to work. What is the reason? Because it is no longer unfashionable or disreputable for white people to labor for a living with their own hands. Slavery is abolished, and the late masters must now put their own dainty fingers to the hoe-handle or pay cash to those who do it for them. The plough will stand still in the furrow unless they guide it, or hire some free man to hold it. When the late aristocrat sets the example of working with his own hands, the "poor white trash" follow suit, for it is no longer unfashionable for a white man to work. And if rich white men and poor white men are found tilling the soil, he must be a very mean and worthless darkey who refuses to lend a helping hand for fair work and decent treatment. The result of the abolition of slavery is that the whole population is becoming industrious. Instead of four millions of blacks doing nearly all the work, and eight millions of whites living like drones, eating the honey that the workers gathered, and spending their time in idleness and vice, hereafter there will be twelve millions of people laboring for themselves, amassing wealth, developing the country, producing in abundance the world's staple, and with the aid of Northern capital, machinery and ideas, making the South blossom as the rose. And yet many Copperheads would vote to restore slavery and all its horrors, and revive the former condition of society, dividing the "South" into aristocrats, poor white trash and bondmen.

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

The Democratic party are answerable for a record more stained with infamy than the fawning instruments of James II, and just less notorious than the Mountain party of the French revolution. By the Missouri Compromise they established slavery in half the territories, and attempted to give the best soil in the Union to negro spoliation. They spent forty millions of public funds catching fugitive slaves among the Seminoles, and violated the national faith. They qualified and sustained Calhoun, the apostle of nullification, of slave-propagandism, and of secession. They suggested an amendment to the international code by adding the "natural right" to Mexican territory. They invented the doctrine of "manifest destiny," a pretext for stealing other nations' corn fields. They covered our Republic with disgrace by the so-called "Ostend manifesto," and drew derisive laughter even from the optimists of Europe. They are answerable before the tribunal of posterity for the thick darkness of the midnights of our history, the third and fourth decades of this century, the rifling of mails, the rejection of petitions, the "Atherton Gag," the blood of Lovejoy, the suppression of free speech and the reign of mobs. They brought Texas into the Union by fraud, at the sacrifice of national honor and millions of treasure. They waged an aggressive war upon an unoffending sister Republic, because of her devotion to liberty, tore asunder her provinces and gave her soil to the bondman. They doffed the lion's hide from Webster, tempted him with the Presidency, then hung a calf's skin on his recreant limbs and sent him home to die. They abrogated the personal liberty of the North by passing and enforcing during ten years the odious Fugitive Slave Law. They made Lopez, the filibuster of Cuba, a chivalric hero, and Walker, the plunderer of Central America, the "child of destiny." They dictated the patch-work of Clay's Compromise. They were the party of the first part in the covenant between slavery and freedom in 1850. The interests of the Democratic party were the highest appeal, during the age of kidnapping, in the free States. They set bloodhounds at both ends of the underground railroad. They made ideas of slavery respectable in the North, and thus doubled the shame of our national sin. They broke faith with freedom, and repealed the Missouri Compromise. They established the principle of the Nebraska Bill and then repudiated its provisions. They threw off the mantle and displayed the livery of war on the fields of Kansas. They proclaimed from the highest judicial bench in the Republic, "The negro is not an American, but 'property,' and it has no rights which a white man is bound to respect." They were the word-twisters of the administration of Buchanan. In '60, the party fell to pieces, as all rotten things do. One division went with the slaveholders; another part became Copperheads; and a third (the least numerous of the three), sustained the national cause. All now remaining of the party of Calhoun are two factions, the rebels of the South and their sympathizers in the North, the party of the New York *World* and the Chicago *Times*. In '61, the idea of the Copperheads was the universal unconstitutionality of all things. In '62, they cried "traitor," and "despot," and "fool." In '63, they mobbed New York, and waged a retrograde revolution in the North. In '64, they voted that the war was a failure. In '65, a member of their party assassinated Lincoln. In '66, they united with the rebels, under the leadership of Andrew Johnson, to form a new party to undo all that had been done during the war, which is quite right, if we admit the doctrine of the Chicago platform—that the war was a failure.

This is the party which patriots have to meet and overthrow in the coming elections. How does it look?

The Memphis *Argus* announces, with great satisfaction, that Attorney-General Wallace has declared in Court that he will neither [illegible] nor obey the Civil Rights law [illegible] ... "gress?" Yes, and as speedily as possible. According to sound old Democratic doctrine, which has been prated for five years past, the civil laws must be vindicated.

THE COTTON TAX.

The proposed tax of five cents per pound on cotton is, in our judgment, a wise financial measure. It is true that such a tax will act as a stimulus to the production of cotton in other countries. But it is also true that the far greater stimulus occasioned by our late war, and by the practical suspension of cotton culture in the United States, did not result in the creation of any rival to us as a cotton growing country, which need give us any concern. Egypt alone, of all the countries that went largely into the growth of cotton, developed any considerable adaptability to the culture of that staple, and even Egypt showed herself capable of producing but one pound to our ten. Hence it may be assumed, for the present, at any rate, that we have a monopoly of the cotton of the civilized world, and that the price of all cotton will be governed by the price of the American crop, whether it be ten cents or fifty cents per pound. The latest estimates from the South indicate that the crop of the present year will be from 1,500,000 to 1,800,000 bales. At the lowest estimate the tax will yield $30,000,000. With that portion of former crops still on hand, the revenue for the coming year will probably reach, if it does not exceed, the estimate of the commission, viz: $40,000,000.

We infer from the somewhat obscure wording of the despatches published yesterday, that the Committee of Ways and Means have yielded to the demands of the cotton manufacturers, and agreed to pay them six cents per pound, out of the treasury, for all cotton cloth exported to foreign countries. It becomes necessary, therefore, to treat this as a serious proposition. It will become serious indeed if passed into a law by Congress, and it is for this reason that we warn members to beware of it. There is no man so blind that he cannot see that this bounty, which is presented to us under the delusive name of a "drawback," is to be paid out of the general fund derived from taxation, to make shirts cheaper in Canton and Rio than they are in New York or Chicago—cheaper by six cents a pound. Every man who buys a shirt here, under the proposed system, pays not only for his own shirt, but also a part of the cost of a similar garment which goes to cover the nakedness of some semi-civilized native of Asia or Africa. Putting this proposition on grounds of charity and missionary influence, it has some force, but upon any other ground it is robbery. Moreover, it is a kind of robbery which will not be tolerated. It may be enacted into a law now, though we hope it will not be, but it will be expunged from the statute book with marvellous certainty and celerity. We trust that Congress, with the noble record it has made in political matters, will not put itself in an indefensible position on so important an economical question.

THE MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The diplomatic correspondence on Mexican affairs which has been lately submitted to Congress, establishes the fact that the French troops are, as yet, far from being withdrawn. All the Emperor says is that he intends to withdraw them in three gradual instalments, the first to leave in November, 1866, the second in March and the third in November, 1867. While the withdrawal of the bulk of the French army is therefore only prospective, and obviously liable to be dealt with according to circumstances, it is conceded that Louis Napoleon is a party to the arrangement, by virtue of which Austrian soldiers are to be sent to Mexico in the same numbers that French troops are leaving that country. Mr. Seward protests very properly against this duplicity, and though his remonstrance on this score is directed solely to the Austrian Kaiser, they will not fall with the less force upon the French Emperor; and at any rate will produce a wholesome influence in deterring foreign powers from any further intermeddling with the American Continent.

It is to be regretted, however, that this protest was not made at the time of the original expedition of Belgian and Austrian mercenaries in support of Maximilian's throne.

Leopold II of Belgium, is the brother of the Empress, and Francis Joseph, the brother of the so-called Emperor of Mexico, and Belgian and Austrian auxiliaries had been sent thither from the very outset of Napoleon's invasion. We have but lately called attention to the efforts made in Switzerland, as well as in Belgian and French towns, for the purpose of enlisting soldiers for Maximilian's army, and unless the King of the Belgians and the Emperor of Austria immediately recall their respective soldiery, now in Mexico, and take stringent measures to preclude the possibility of further enlistments, the protest of Mr. Seward will remain very much a dead letter, as far as these recruits are concerned. As regards the Swiss authorities they have with their wonted friendship for America, and in conformity with their laws of neutrality, taken vigorous measures to close the recruiting offices for Maximilian's army, but so long as Louis Napoleon continues to give his moral support to this system of enlistment, it will be carried on at Marseilles and other places, in spite of all the efforts to the contrary.

The remonstrance addressed to Austria may lead to the discontinuance of regular Governmental expeditions, though it will no doubt be maintained by that Government that it does not intend to side with Maximilian's Mexican pretensions, but only to afford him personal protection, as a Prince of the House of Hapsburg. However this may be, this much is certain, that Louis Napoleon must understand that unless he relinquishes his indirect protectorate over Mexico, his pledges as to his intended gradual withdrawal of his troops are looked upon as mere ruses.

DECLINE OF THE PAPACY.

The *Italia*, a leading Italian journal, calls the attention of the civilized world upon the attempts of the *Unita Cattolica* of the 27th ultimo, and other Papist organs, to justify the late massacre of Protestants at Barletta upon the ground that Victor Emanuel is alone to blame, since he allows Protestants not only to reside in Italy, but also to worship according to their religion, which is offensive to Papists, and altogether in violation of the Italian Constitution. According to the recent declaration, however, of the King's Minister in Parliament, it would appear that the Constitution of Italy recognizes no State religion, and vouchsafes perfect religious liberty; and there is every probability that the support by the Papists of the Barletta massacres will sound the death knell of Popery in Italy. Many of our readers may still remember the painful excitement produced some ten years ago in the Protestant world by the persecution of the Madai family, when, under the auspices of the late Rev. Mr. Bethune, who happened to be in Tuscany at that time, public meetings were held in this country, and universal sympathy expressed for the martyrs of the Protestant faith. The persecution of Protestants, at the present time, at Barletta, and in other places, clustering round the priest-ridden city of Ancona, cannot fail to evoke still stronger marks of sympathy in all Protestant communities, considering the more fiendish outrages perpetrated by the priests of Rome on the present occasion. The recent prohibition on the part of the Pontiff, of the admission of Protestant Bibles in the Papal States, together with the notorious Encyclical letter issued last year from the Vatican, panders to the worst passions of fanatical priests and Bourbon-brigands, and nothing is more indicative of the decay of the Papacy than the necessity in which it is now placed of resorting to the most cruel practices and theories of the times of Loyola and the Spanish Inquisition, to prolong an existence which is doomed to death by the civilization of the nineteenth century.

In Rome, too, a ceremony took place a few weeks ago which savours more of bygone eras than of the present time, priests having erected outside of the church of the San Carlo, in the Corso, a stake, which was guarded by a number of policemen, and where Renan's Life of Jesus, Alexander Dumas' Monte-Christo and other works obnoxious to the papacy, were publicly consigned to the flames, amidst the prayers of the priesthood, and to the utter amazement of the crowds of civilized persons of all countries, who throng the Corso, where this mediæval conflagration of heretical books was ordained to take place, obviously with a view to make it as offensive as possible to the many visitors at Rome.

OUR CHILIAN SQUADRON.

Stirring news may be expected from Valparaiso. The commander of the Spanish frigate Nunez, carrying forty guns, having threatened to bombard that city in the event of torpedoes being used by the Chilians for the destruction of his ship, Commodore Rogers, who commands the American squadron, consisting of five men-of-war, (including the monitor Monadnock), with an aggregate force of sixty-one guns, and Rear-Admiral Denman, the commander of the small English squadron, both protested against the bombardment of the city, and have signified to the Spanish commander that they would run his frigate to the bottom in the event of his venturing upon carrying his threat into effect, without having given due notice to the residents of neutral powers and to the non-combatant population. The Spanish frigate will hardly care to challenge a combat which would cost her its total ruin, but since other Spanish men-of-war are said to be on the way to Valparaiso, it is to be feared that the Spaniards will resort to acts of hostility as soon as their forces shall have been strengthened by these reinforcements.

Valparaiso is the great emporium of Chili and the headquarters of American, English, German, Swiss, French and Italian merchants, the German and English houses preponderating over the rest; and it is a matter of regret that the English Government should have, so far neglected to strengthen the fleet in Chilian waters, and that the German powers should be so much absorbed by their intestine conflicts, as to leave the commercial interests of Hamburg and Bremen unprotected in this contingency, and altogether dependent upon the protection of foreign powers.

Should the Spaniards really disregard the protest of the American and English squadrons, we may look forward to a serious complication with Spain.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DIARY. 1863—'64—'65. By ADAM GUROWSKI. Chicago: Myers & Chambers, 111 Lake street.

This work is dedicated to the memory of the late Gen. Wadsworth, who is described as "the purest and noblest result of the "American political and social life. Not a "flaw in him. He was a type, a model generated by the free American institutions, "and none of their shadows darkened his "character. Devoted to the cause with all "the loftiness of a patriot, not an atom of "selfishness or of personal ambition marred "his patriotism. He was the simple, unsophisticated man of truth. Assumption, "hypocrisy, double-dealing, humbug, fuss, "were as repulsive to his generous nature as "light to darkness, as evil to right and "verity. He was all devotion to his conscience and to his convictions; of a devotion as unsurpassed here and now as in any "time, nation or country."

Gurowski's diary is full of bold flashes of truth. On page 95 we find the following:

"I wish every American would read and learn John Stuart Mill's book on *Liberty* in the same way as most of them learn the scriptures."

The following refers to Abraham Lincoln:

"In private, and in the public prints, Mr. Lincoln is upbraided for not being a scholar, therefore not a gentleman, and unfit for the Presidency. This is too much. One must know these American 'gentlemen' and 'scholars,' above all, the 'classical scholars,' to be highly disgusted with the breed. A few exceptions, like Mr. Everett, do not break the rule. * * They are narrow, dry, very conceited; they generally have very little mind, and not large, expansive, elastic intellects. The commonly called American scholar is a product of that scholastic and verbal education, which prefers words to things, and ancient to modern thought. * * * For all the above reasons, I rejoice that Lincoln's mind is not befogged by that limited scholarship, and if the worst comes to the worst, I prefer the rail-splitter to any narrow, classical hair-splitter."

The following page (251) is addressed to Mr. Seward, after one of his sweet Auburn magnanimity speeches, in which he was expecting the return of the prodigal son, ready to introduce him to the vacant seat in the paternal house.

"Oh, Seward! Your prodigal son is worse than Cain—is a traitor, is worse than a highway robber, or midnight murderer—is reeking with the blood of brethren whom he treacherously slaughtered."

The following bugle-sound (Oct. 26, 1863, page 21,) is the herald of Gen. Grant's promotion:

"Grant establishes his headquarters in the field. Brave Grant! *O, why has not Grant the command of the noble and fated army of the Potomac?*"

Gurowski is in ecstacy five months afterward, and exclaims, on March 19, 1864, (page 136):

"Hallelujah! All overcome! Grant is made the Lieutenant-General of the armies—that is, *Generalissimo Connetable*, (French), *Wielki Hetman* (Polish), more than a Marshal of France or a Field-marshal of Russia, Prussia, Austria. Grant commands, who up to to-day has been always successful."

Again he says of Grant (page 148), "I never "met with a man of so much simplicity, shyness, and decision." How prophetic the following, of May 12, 1864, (page 225):

"A certain Senator Cowan has made, in the Senate, a most savage onslaught on human liberty. Cowan spoke as Slidell, Mason, Wigfall, or any other Southerner would have spoken."

In January, 1863, (page 79), and on many other occasions, he pays a glowing homage to the Titanic and patriotic services of Congress; and referring to the handful of men like Seward and other trimmers, whose names are constantly paraded in public prints, he asks:

"Are the Parliamentary labors and the character of a Fessenden, Wade, Grimes, of the Morrills, of Boutwell, and scores and scores of others, held by the loyal press before the people at home or gracefully transmitted to the nations of Europe? No! And the reason is that the leaders and owners of the press (the New York press), are conscious that, to render justice broadly and largely to those patriots, would, in equal measure, lessen their own glory."

The author's opinion of the press is decidedly unfavorable. He thinks that able men are connected with it, but kept in the background, while a few persons, who hardly ever write a line, are credited by the public for all its honors and receive all the praise and all the profits.

The perusal of such an outspoken work must have been useful at any time, but it is particularly so at the present time, when its descriptions of the treasonable atmosphere of Washington are so fully confirmed by present revelations, and when all his enthusiastic faith in Grant, Stanton, Congress and the people has been so fully attested by events.

The author is frequently unsparing in his wrath, but it never proceeds from personal considerations, and he waxes hottest when he finds the liberties of the people most bitterly assailed. However searching the comments, they are those of a thinker who deals with the political acts of men, while he never takes the slightest liberty with their personal character. However opinions may differ about the propriety of one or the other of his criticisms, we are persuaded that the future historian of the rebellion and the war will recur to these diaries as a very faithful reflection of current events upon a powerful mind, alike distinguished for its love of universal liberty as for its great learning and extraordinary experiences.

FROM BOSTON.

Equalizing Bounties—Personalities in Debate—The Hours of Labor—The Negro in the Theatre—Slavery in the Bay State—W. L. Garrison on Abolition—War Matters—The Jeff. Davis Trial—Massachusetts Lawyers Retained—Lectures on Cookery.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

BOSTON, April 21, 1866.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

The Legislature and the press are engaged in discussing a bill, now on its passage, for the equalization of the bounties of the soldiers from Massachusetts. The purpose of the project is to give to the volunteers who enlisted from patriotic motives in 1861 and 1862 an amount equal to that given to those who enlisted from mercenary motives in the last two years of the war. The method proposed is the payment to every man who enlisted in the army previous to the passage of the bounty acts, the sum of nine dollars for every month of actual service. No provision is made for the sailors, and there is an obvious injustice to those whom wounds or disease compelled to leave the service after a few months, and to the widows and orphans of those who died in the field. The chief objection made to the bill, however, is in the immense load of taxation and debt which the State incurs, the cost of the measure being variously estimated at from five to seventeen millions. On its first introduction into the Legislature very little was said about it, but now that its provisions are understood and its passage seems imminent, a very strong opposition has been aroused, and it seems quite probable that it may yet be defeated. The fact that the little squad of Democrats in the Legislature are strong advocates of the project, will go far to defeat it. It was in the debate on this bill, the other day, that the leader of the Democracy, Mr. Spofford, on being referred to as having sympathized with and aided the rebellion during the war, replied, in the Congressional style, "The gentleman lies!" creating a great excitement in the usually placid legislative chamber, and giving a text for much newspaper remark as to the absence of that dignity and decorum which have hitherto characterized all the proceedings of our State House.

THE EIGHT HOUR QUESTION.

The proposition to make eight hours the legal limit of a day's labor entered into the last political campaign here, and was made the direct issue of the elections in some towns. A bill for the purpose has just been defeated in the Legislature by a vote of fifty. One odd means taken to show the absurdity of attempting to legislate at all on such a subject was the proposition in an amendment to compel laborers to devote the two hours' thus gained to useful study. The defeated bill did not apply to agricultural laborers, whom custom compels to work fifteen or sixteen hours in the summer season, but only to mechanics, whose day is now ten hours long all the year round.

COLORED PEOPLE AND THE THEATRES.

I believe I wrote you several weeks ago that the law passed by the Legislature in the winter of 1864-5, to prohibit theatres from making any distinction in admission on account of color or race, had been disregarded by some of our places of amusement, and that they were to be prosecuted under the act. It now proves that the different managers of the city have taken council together and decided to violate the law as a matter of policy, the penalty imposed being comparatively a light fine, which the theatres think they can afford to pay in the few cases which are likely to come up. The negroes of Boston, as a class, are not apt to desire to purchase the high-priced seats from which alone custom excludes them; those who would go are prevented by pride from applying for tickets where there is a possibility of refusal, and, of course, there are very few who would wish to enter into the trouble and anxiety of a criminal prosecution. This easy evasion of the statute is not agreeable to the Legislature who framed it, and it is quite probable that a bill may soon be introduced in the Legislature making the penalty of refusing to sell tickets to or to admit any persons on account of color a forfeiture of the license of the offending theatre. This, of course, would bring the managers to terms at once.

SLAVERY IN THE BAY STATE.

Massachusetts always has a half a dozen or so of controversies on hand, to interest the people and fill up the newspapers. Food for a new one is furnished by the publication in New York, of an elaborate work on "The History of Slavery in Massachusetts," treating fully of the period before the Revolution, full of antiquarian lore, and aiming to show, by extracts from documents and newspapers of the last century that the grandfathers of the New Englanders of to-day were quite as indifferent to the crime of slavery as the South Carolinians of the present generation, and that the law-makers of the Revolutionary epoch were as unwilling to see the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence carried out to their full extent as Andrew Johnson himself. Of course, this is hailed with delight by the enemies of Massachusetts and of the ideas which her name is linked with to-day, and I see the *Journal of Commerce* is already singing peans over the book referred to. The matter is not of the very greatest consequence; but the Massachusetts men of to-day will not suffer the case against their progenitors to be decided by default, and the antiquarians will speedily fall into line in their defence with an abundant armament of facts to combat those of the audacious New York assailant.

A COMING BOOK.

Apropos of this history of slavery in Massachusetts, I learn that Mr. William Lloyd Garrison proposes to devote a few of his declining years to the preparation of a *magnum opus*—a companion to Mr. Greeley's "American Conflict"—a history of the anti-slavery agitation of the thirty years before the war. No one who knows Mr. Garrison need be told that this work will be in fact an autobiography, for the pioneer of the abolition movement is as great an egotist—though he manifests it in a different way—as the present leader of the pro-slavery party in the White House, and his volume will be devoted to saying, in a diluted form, just what Mr. Johnson said to the astonished negroes at the Capitol on the anniversary of their freedom, in effect: "Worship me, for it is to me, although I am too modest to say so, that you owe your present liberty." Of course, Mr. Garrison has much more right thus to tickle his vanity than Mr. Johnson, but they both fall into the error of forgetting the mighty American people, and one ignores the agency of the war, which the people have fought, as the other refuses to listen to its lessons.

ART MATTERS.

A collection of paintings, sent here by the French Etching Club, was sold by auction yesterday. The pictures were mostly the *refuse* of Paris studios, by painters whose fame has not crossed the Atlantic, but they generally brought good prices, bringing from fifty to five hundred dollars. Among the most notable in the catalogue was one by Guillon, "The Trial of John Brown and his Associates at Charlestown, Virginia." The scene is historically inaccurate, of course, as Brown and his associates were not tried together, but the artist has caught the spirit of the time, the characteristics of American physiognomy, wonderfully well for a foreigner. The striking face and figure of the old Abolitionist himself are wonderfully well rendered. The picture was too precious to be exposed to the risks of unlimited biddings, and a minimum price of four hundred dollars was set on it, beyond which no one was disposed to bid, and it was not sold.

The associated Boston artists sell the results of their winter's work, or that small portion for which purchasers have not been found at their studios, by auction next week.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Massachusetts expects to furnish two of the counsel for the prosecution in the trial, soon, as everybody hopes, to take place, of Jeff. Davis. Ex Governor John H. Clifford of New Bedford, a lawyer of much solidity of learning and the old school courtliness of manner, and Mr. B. F. Butler, of Lowell, the brilliancy of whose intellect your readers know very well without an introduction, and of whose manners very little can be said, will both be likely to appear on behalf of the Government, for whatever offence or by whatever tribunal the arch-traitor may be tried.

Professor Blot, who has reduced cookery to a fine art, like many other Frenchmen, and who now devotes himself to teaching American ladies the mysteries of the kitchen, is coming here to give a course of fourteen lectures in May, at the conclusion of his season in New York. He aims to get his pupils from the highest circles of society, and those who have the actual cooking of the world to do will profit very little by his instructions.

REVERE.

FROM ITALY.

Our Florence Letter.

The Impending War—Public Sentiment in Italy—Govone's Mission—War Resources of Italy—Garibaldi Waiting—Louis Napoleon's Position.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

FLORENCE, April 4, 1866.

The situation in Germany is certainly very tense, and public opinion in Europe is a good deal shaken in its confidence that the public peace will be kept. The bourses all show a feverish agitation. Your 5-20 bonds stand where they did when gold was $1.37 in New York, although the last telegrams report it fallen to $1.28, and the chief reason given is that speculators prefer to have their funds in bonds in the eventuality of a war.

Here in Italy a week has produced a great change in public sentiment. Seven days ago few persons regarded a war in Germany as not at all probable; now the coolest heads pronounce the chances about equal. While there is a hum of preparations in Germany, and we hear the tramp of Austrian legions toward the frontiers of the empire, we here are discreetly, perhaps impudently, cautious. Troops are being moved Northward. There is an active drilling and equipping going on; but nothing like a demonstration toward the Venitian frontier will take place. In truth Italy has a very difficult game to play. On the one hand a demonstration in force on the line of the Po might be regarded by Austria as a threat, and punished as such so soon as the imbroglio about the Danish robberies should be accommodated. On the other hand, the campaign in Germany will probably be short, and Italy must be ready to advance at a moment's notice, lest Austria, successful in her tilt with Prussia, be able to throw her whole force upon us in Venitia. Nor is the taking of the quadrilateral a *coup de main* affair. We look for a bloody summer's work if we once begin. To be prepared to do this work, and not to make any hostile sign toward Austria, is no easy task.

It is stated, and denied, that Gevone has made a military league with Prussia in behalf of Italy. My own opinion is that matters are not quite so far advanced yet. But it is certain Gevone is not sent to Berlin as an Inspector General of the Prussian troops. He has business of a grave character looking to a possible war. Austria's position is trying. She must fight enemies on both sides, and she may be willing at the last to compromise with Italy as a necessary step toward crushing her German rival. Prussia has provoked the quarrel; if she fought Austria without allies, she could scarcely hope to win, and defeat would be ruin. Now, if Italy can convince Vienna that she has the pluck to advance upon Venitia, Austria may be brought to terms about Venice. Many hold that Gevone's mission is to convince Austria that we are in desperate earnest, and longing to begin the fray.

And this is true. There is a general conviction that we can find no shorter road out of our financial troubles. The presence of Austria in Venitia is a perpetual threat requiring expensive works and a large force on the line of the Po. This "enemy in our house," to use Garibaldi's expressive phrase, costs us a hundred millions a year, spent in troops and guns. We can disband half our army the moment we reach our natural mountain frontiers. The increased expenses of the war would be cheerfully borne by the people, and we could scarcely fail of success in a well conducted campaign. But negotiation of some sort is going on. Prince Napoleon has just left Italy, but he hurries across the Alps to consult with Italian diplomats and Generals here in Florence.

Venitia by war or treaty—that is the topic on all sides, and it is impossible to decide now which plan meets most favor. The young blood of the nation longs for a hand to hand tussel with the old enemy, and believe the hour near when without a French bayonet we can get possession of our own land. Diplomats dread campaigns, and hope for a successful pressure on Austrian fears and cupidity. We may fail in both, and fail just because we try to do both. An arrangement between Austria and Prussia, would at any moment defeat our plans, and we should be all the worse defeated for having acted with a duplicity not quite consistent with the moral code of the times.

Not that an attack on Austria, when she was occupied with Prussia, would be immoral. Austria is in our house. We have the right to expel her if we can, and as we can, by force or fraud. But to negotiate with both German Courts at the same time—if that is going on—is not just the kind of fraud on a usurper which wins admiration, and that because we betray a third party—Prussia—in order to gain our ends.

There is a general distrust of the men in power, a fear that the La Marmora Cabinet lacks the ability to play the difficult part assigned them by circumstances. This is perhaps one reason why the tone of our journalism is rather gloomy, and people generally express apprehensions that a great occasion will be let slip for want of statesmanship. Garribaldi keeps gloomy silence. Some hint that it is an imposed silence, and that he will speak with authority when the hour comes to summon volunteers for the campaign. I incline to the belief that he holds cheap the wisdom of our men in power, and expects them to bungle and blunder in diplomacy as they have done in finance. There is a good deal of confidence that if the war begins favorably—that is if we are ready to march at the proper moment—we shall be led with sufficient ability and fight with creditable courage and constancy. The Generals La Mormora, Cialdini and Pallavicini are believed to be equal to the occasion, and it is thought a hundred and fifty thousand regular troops can be put in the field at once, with a reserve quite as large to support them. The volunteers under Garibaldi will only be limited by the arms and transportation to be supplied by public and private effort. But it is not probable that more than fifty to seventy-five thousand volunteers can be got to the scene of action with guns in their hands in time to render assistance. I know that in war material Italy is better supplied than her Generals have admitted. She is certainly ready in that respect for a summer campaign.

The issue of this diplomatic game between the two German Courts is watched with great interest; and most persons believe that war is all the more likely because Louis Napoleon, while professing peaceful desires, is supposed to really long to see a conflagration. He told Europe two years ago that a Congress or war were the only alternatives. Europe refused to consent to a Congress, and he was mortified. A war would now justify his sagacity. I don't think he will pull the German combatants apart in time to prevent blows; but some one else may do so, and the peace be kept. Napoleon cannot hope for the enlargement of France except through a general war. He is too wily to be concerned in getting one up, but crafty as Satan in reaping the benefits from human folly. He got Nice and Savoy in 1859 in consequence of stupid diplomacy at Vienna. He is believed to desire a slice of Piedmont, and there are fair fields between his frontier and the Rhine.

SPERO.

A suit has been brought against Major General Woods, commanding the Department of Alabama, by A. C. H. Detter, for false imprisonment on a charge of stealing Government cotton. Judge Scaseburg, of Ohio, and Wm. F. A. Otis, of Nashville, have been engaged as counsel for the Government, and Benjamin F. Butler, Judge Campbell and others, for the complainant. Suit is brought for $500,000, and the case will probably be tried at Mobile, the headquarters of General Woods.

1860 AND 1866.

The Increased Cost of Living.

Advance in Wages—How Little a Dollar is Really Worth—The Gold Standard a Pleasant Fiction—Cost of the Labor and Produce—How Much Employes Have to Subsist Upon—Things Unsettled—Wanted, a Reformer.

Unpleasant as retrospective views generally are, there are exceptions to this as well as to every other rule, and one of the chiefest exceptions of the present day is an indulgence of the memory in a backward glance at the prices of living before the war. One enjoys a sort of melancholy pleasure in reflecting how far a dollar went then, and comparing it with the almost infinitesimal advantages to be derived from that petty sum of money now. Yearningly but ineffectually do we exclaim,

"Backward turn, oh Time, in thy flight,"

as from an unhappy present we can only see a dismal future before us, of the same system of extortionate prices and inadequate rewards. In every branch of business and employment, wages have, it is true, advanced, but in few instances have they even temporarily advanced in any degree at all proportionate to the increased cost of living. Thus, for instance, at one time cigar makers' wages for a brief space, were quadrupled and even quintupled, but they soon fell back to a position relative to other employes, and considerably below the increase of prices in provisions, clothing, rents, etc. As a thorough paced reformer would condense the statement, capital has been worth double, if not treble its real value in labor. Generally shaken up and unsettled as we have been by the war, in one thing we have preserved a charming consistency, and that has been the steady advance in every necessity of life, the cheerful unanimity with which dealers in everything have put up their prices when gold has risen, and their lofty contempt for adventitious circumstances when gold fell, enabling them entirely to forget to again put their prices down. The idea of "the gold standard," of which we have heard so much for the past five years, may be very correct, as a political theory—may indeed apply practically, in some cases; but we seem to have cut loose to a very considerable extent from it. The average of prices now, when the standard wobbles in the vicinity of 1:26¼ and 1:27, is scarcely a perceptible shade lower than last year, about the time of the taking of Richmond, when gold was 1:36, and not a great deal lower than when golden ducats were quoted at the fanciful figures of 2:80.

In some particular things, and to special localities—rents in Chicago, for instance—the preponderance of demand over supply, may, in a great measure, account for this; but it is difficult to understand why the decrease, in all parts of the country, in everything else should be so very small. Living was not much more expensive even during the severest pressure of the war than it is now. A dollar then, although then a very petty sum, financially considered, bought very nearly as much as it does now of everything one needs to eat and wear. The "great reductions," "down to a gold standard," etc., which we have hoped for, only exist as yet on the show cards of imaginative tailors and boot-makers. Practical experience demonstrates that a salary of $800 per annum before the war is equal to $2,000 now, and that would still seem to put our gold standard at 250.

In the matter of rents, Chicago may be deemed especially unfortunate. The great demand may, in some measure, explain it, but not wholly. The positive rapacity of landlords is also a great cause. Almost fabulous sums are asked now for the most meagre accommodations. A dwelling house which was worth in 1860 (with gold at 250) $500 per annum, is now considered "cheap" at $1,500. For a store in the business part of the city, which then rented for $3,000 per annum, $4,500 are now paid. A suite of rooms used by the telegraph company on the corner of Clark and Lake streets, was rented for $1,500 in 1860, and now it does seem "rather heavy" that $8,000 should be required for them, even if their capacity has been almost doubled; yet that is the sum at present paid. The rates of rents bear no proportion to the cost of buildings, at least no proportion such as has ever been dreamed of before the present time. A house which costs $500 will rent readily for $500 to $600 per annum, and a landlord seems to think he is doing no more than justice to himself at present, to expect his buildings to pay for themselves, in rent, within a year and a half from the time of their erection. This subject has already, however, been so fully treated in the columns of the TRIBUNE that it seems unnecessary to pursue it further in this connection. The object of this article is a simple statement of the prices paid for labor in 1860 and now, with, in some cases, figures showing their increase or decrease from 1865 to the present; also, a statement of the cost of living. The latter is positively alarming, as showing it is almost impossible for a man, on anything like a moderate salary, to afford a comfortable shrine for his household gods. "One's own hearthstone" is now a mythical phrase entirely, and conveys little more idea to the mind of the general public than "the hammer of Thor."

Without further extension of these introductory remarks, let us begin with a comparison of the wages paid to our principal city officials in 1860 and at present, with the present pay of all, which are as follows:

	1860.	1866.
Mayor	$3,500 per an.	$3,500 per an.
Comptroller	3,000 "	3,500 "
City Councillor	....	3,000 "
City Attorney	166.66 per m.	250 per m.
City Treasurer	1,500 per an.	2,500 per an.
City Engineer	....	4,500 "
City Clerk	1,500 "	2,500 "
City Clerk (Assistant)	....	1,660 "
Health Officer	....	1,500 "
Police Justices (each)	1,000 "	1,500 "
Police Clerk	1,000 "	1,500 "
Pres. Bd. Pol. Comm'rs	....	1,500 "
Police Comm'rs (each)	....	1,300 "
Bd. Public Works (each)	....	2,000 "
Supt. "	$1.25 per m.	165 per m.
City Collector	166.00 "	208.33 "
Police Superintendent	....	150 "
Police Captains	....	100 "
Police Sergeants	....	75 "
Patrolmen	....	66 "

Some of these offices were not created in 1860 and therefore are not included in the list. Of others, the remuneration was so unsettled and governed by such different laws in 1860, that they need not be inserted in this statement. The pay of policemen in 1860 was but $50 per month, but the force then was very differently managed from what it now is.

RAILROADS.

The average increase of cost in running railroads has been about 90 per cent since 1860, and they have raised their rates on the public 22 per cent on passenger, and 56 on freight tariff. The comparative statement of wages paid to employes in 1860 shows the following:

	1860 per month.	1866	Increase.
Station agents	$25@37	$50@ 70	[illegible]
Clerks	40@50	80@100	[illegible]
Conductors	55@65	70@ 83.33	[illegible]
Baggagemen	35	45@ 50	[illegible]
Brakemen	30	45@ 50	[illegible]
Engineers, ₩ day	2.50	3.25@ 3.75	[illegible]
Firemen, ₩ day	1.25	2.00	[illegible]
Track Laborers, do	75c@1.00	1.25@ 1.50	[illegible]

The railroads, having had to buy large amounts of fuel and machinery when these articles were at their highest prices during the war, derive but little benefit from the small decrease in prices which has ensued and, it is estimated, will not derive any practical relief therefrom until very near the close of the present year.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The expenses of the Express Companies have increased in a very large proportion over the advance in the rates charged by them to the public. As a sample of the per centage of increase in their rates, the price per cwt. on freight from New York here was $2.50 and in 1863 and at the present it is but $[illegible]. The rates on money have not changed. At the same time railroads have put up their charges on the Express Companies from 50 to 100 per cent over those of 1860 and the advance in wages of employes has been as follows:

	1860.	1866.
Express messengers	$ 60 per month.	$ 80
Clerks	1,000 per annum.	1,500
Drivers	500 per annum.	1,000
Freightmen and porters at	35 to 40 per mo.	55
Drivers	35 to 40 per mo.	[illegible]

During the war and up to the last six months, the amount of business done by the Express Companies was treble what it ever was before, but it has since fallen off very largely, nearly as much as 50 per cent in all the lines. There has been no important change from the wages of 1865 to those of the present.

STREET RAILWAYS

have probably had to bear a heavier burden from the increase in rates of wages and materials and an out of proportionate raising of the general public than any other business. The advances on their wages have been:

	1860.	1866.
Conductors	$ 1.25 per diem.	$1.75 per diem.
Drivers	25.00 per month.	1.62½ "
Stablemen	25.00 "	1.50 "
Tracklayers and laborers	.87½ per diem.	1.50 "

The increase in cost of stock and materials has been especially heavy. Cars which in 1860 cost from $750 to $800, now are worth $1,300. Corn meal, for feed, which cost but $13 per ton in 1860, in 1865 ran up to $48 and $49, and is now worth $30. Iron, for tracks, which in 1860 could be procured for $55 to $60 per ton went up as high as $145 in 1864, and is now worth $95. Horses advanced from $75 and $100 in 1860, up to $160, their present value. Yet the companies have not in reality advanced their rates of fare at all. The charge of six cents is but nominal, the purchase of tickets being optional with every one, and thus the price of a ride is still but five cents, the same as it was before the war.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The advance of the wages of telegraph employes, and cost of their materials, has been great. A manager's salary, which in 1860 was $[illegible] per month, went up in 1865 to $125, and in 1866 was quoted at $147.67. Operators, who in 1860 earned but $50 per month, received last year and at present $100 per month. Operators in principal country offices have advanced from $41.66 in 1860 to $70 in 1866, and to $85 in 1866. The expenses of the lines, apart from labor, have been trebled since 1860. Wire, which was worth 5 cents per lb. then, commands 10½@13 cents now. The Government tax of 5 per cent on their gross receipts should also be taken into account. The existing tariff of telegraph charges is 20@25 per cent higher than in 1860.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS

are generally paid by the piece and their wages have advanced as follows:

	1860.	1866.
For making pegged boots	$1.00	$2.16
For " sewed "	$1.50	$3.50 to $5.00
For " shoes	75 cts to $1.00	$1.75 to $2.50

Foremen who were paid $18 or $25 per week in 1860 now get $25 to $30 per month. Journeymen average probably $20 per week. Women employed in sewing on uppers of ladies' shoes, make about $[illegible] per week. The cost of leather has advanced 100 per cent on all grades, and on some it amounts to 130 per cent, while the increase in prices of finished work has varied according to the class from 75 to 150 per cent.

PRINTERS

are paid to a great extent in proportion to their individual ability, their grade of labor, [illegible]. House painters in 1860 got $2 per day and now get $3. Sign painters $2.[illegible] per diem in 1860 and now $3.50 to $4. Grainers and glaziers work by the piece and their wages have advanced fifty per cent. The cost of materials used in the business has advanced [illegible] through the list of oils, paints, varnishes, etc., and is now fully 100 per cent over what it was in 1860. The prices charged have only been doubled, however, and are now the same as charged last year.

PAPER HANGERS.

There seems to be a strong assertion of dignity in this branch of labor, the professors utterly scorning the word "trade," as applied to it, and insisting upon its recognition as an "art." They therefore have about as varying rates of remuneration as artists generally receive. There are men working in the art who receive not more than $12 or $15 per week, and who get very near that much in 1860, but they are only the tyros. The master artists are, it is said, difficult to induce to come out here, and their art being yet in its infancy here, and importing them from the East have to guarantee them at least $1,200 per annum before they will venture their fortunes and reputations here. The whole services of a thorough master of the profession cannot, it is asserted, be procured for less than $4,000 per annum. They work altogether by the piece, and change in proportion to more now than in 1860 for the same grades of work. In 1865 their prices were advanced about twenty per cent, but they have again receded to the old standard. High-priced papers have not advanced at all, but the cheaper goods have gone up as much as 100 per cent.

TAILORS'

wages have varied greatly during the war, they having several times taken advantage of opportunities, by sudden heavy demands in the market for their labor, to raise them, even although compelled shortly to sink back a little from the new standard. Those who worked by the week and received $10 to $12 per week in 1860, now get $20 per week, and some as high as $25. Piece work has increased as follows: Coats, from $8 or $10 to $9 and $12; pants, $2 or $2.50 to $3.00 and $4.50; vests, $1.50 to $2.50 and $3. The increase in cost of dry goods will be elsewhere shown. Prices of made-up goods are now from 100 to 150 per cent greater than before the war.

CIGAR MAKERS'

wages, as fixed by their Union, have been much more stable here than in the East. In New York as much as $32 per thousand was paid during the war on certain classes of work, but here the prices on all grades of the manufacture have been as follows:

1860.	1864.	1865.	1866.
$4.50 to 7.00	$9 to 18	$13 to 18	$13 to 18

Foremen of shops, who, in 1860, received $15 per week, now get as much as $25, and in some large establishments $40 per week. Every person who smokes, those of 1860, and is consequently interested in any degree in this subject, knows the fancy prices attained by all classes of manufactured tobacco.

Employment.	1860.		1866.	
Barbers, per week	$10.00@	12.00	18.00@	20.00
Brewers, per month			30.00	
Blacksmiths, per day	2.50		4.00	
Blacksmiths, strikers, per day	1.00@	1.25	2.00@	2.50
Blank book makers, per week	12.00@	15.00	20.00@	25.00
Barkeepers, per month	20.00@	25.00	40.00@	75.00
Bookbinders, forwarders, per week	12.00		16.00@	18.00
Bookbinders, finishers, per week	14.00		18.00@	20.00
Bookbinders, folders and sewers, (women) per w'k	3.50@	4.00	7.00@	8.00
Boiler makers, per day	1.50@	1.75	2.50@	3.00
Boat builders, per day	1.35@	1.50	2.50@	3.00
Brass moulders, per day	2.00		3.50	
Brass finishers, per day	2.25		3.50@	3.75
Butchers, per day	1.50		3.00	
Bakers, per week	8.00@	10.00	12.00@	14.00
Carriers, per week	8.00@	15.00	15.00@	18.00
Caulkers, per day			3.75@	
Coal wheelers, per hour	45		75	
Coachmen, per month	15.00@	20.00	30.00@	45.00
Coppersmiths, per day	2.00@	2.25	3.00@	
Candy makers, per week	9.50@	10.00	18.00@	20.00
Cabinet makers, per day	1.50		3.00	
Dressmakers, per day	50	75	1.00@	1.50
Dyers, per week	10.00		16.00	
Druggist's clerks, per annum	400.00@	800.00	600.00@	1,000.00
Engravers on wood, per week	10.00@	20.00	15.00@	20.00
Engravers on Stone, per week	15.00		30.00@	35.00
Engravers on Steel, per week	20.00@	25.00	40.00@	50.00
Fur Cutters, per week	15.00		[illegible]	
Furniture, turners, (piece work)	12.00@	15.00	[illegible]	
Furniture, coverers, (piece work)	12.00@	14.00	25.00@	30.00
Furniture, varnishers, per day	1.00@	[illegible]	2.00@	3.00
Furniture, upholsterers, per day	1.75@	2.00	3.00@	3.50
Glass Blowers, flint, per day	2.00@	3.00	5.00@	6.00
Glass Blowers, green per day	2.00@	4.00	5.00@	7.00
Gardeners, per month	20.00@	25.00	30.00@	40.00
Gardeners (landscape) per annum	600.00		1,000.00	
Gas-Fitters, per day	1.75		[illegible]	
Gas-Fitters, apprentices, per week	3.00@	3.50	7.00@	8.00
Gunsmiths, per week	9.50@	12.00	18.00@	21.00
Hatters, per week	10.00		15.00@	[illegible]
Hotel Porters, (with board) per month	15.00@	20.00	30.00@	40.00
Horse-shoers, per day	1.50		2.75@	3.00
Hostlers, (with board) per month	12.00@	15.00	25.00@	35.00
Harnessmakers, per week	7.00@	9.00	12.00@	15.00
Hotel waiters, per week	2.00@	2.50	4.00@	5.00
Hotel cooks, per week	1.75@	2.00	3.00@	5.00
Iron Moulders, per day	1.50@	1.75	2.85@	3.25
Lithographers, per week	20.00@	25.00	45.00@	55.00
Lithograph Printers, per week	16.00@	20.00	25.00@	40.00
Locksmiths and Bell hangers, per week	9.00		15.00@	18.00
Lamplighters, per month	$ 9.00		22.00	
Laborers (common) per day	87½@	1.00	1.75@	2.00
Machinists, per day	1.25@	1.50	2.75@	3.00
Millers, per week	10.00		15.00@	18.00
Mill Foreman, per annum	600.00		1,000.00@	1,300.00
Marble Carvers, per day	2.50		4.00	
Marble Cutters, per day	1.25@	2.00	3.00@	
Marble Rubbers, per day	1.25	@1.50	2.50	
Photograph Printers, per week	6.00@	8.00	10.00@	12.00
Photographers, per week	8.00@	12.00	15.00@	20.00
Pavers, per day	1.00		[illegible]	
Plain sewers, per week	50	75	75@	1.00
Postoffice clerks, per annum			800.00	
Postoffice separators, per annum			600.00	
Postoffice foremen, per annum			1,000.00	
Postoffice carriers, per annum			780.00	
Quarry laborers, per day	1.00		[illegible]	
Rag-pickers, (girls) per week	2.00@	2.50	3.00@	4.00
Seamstresses, per week	2.00@	4.00	5.00@	6.00
Shoe stitchers (girls) per week	5.00@	7.00	9.50@	10.00
Salesmen, per week	4.00@	7.00	9.00@	14.00
Sawyers, per day	1.50@	1.75	2.50@	[illegible]
Silverplaters, (girls) per week	3.00@	3.50	4.50@	[illegible]
Silverplaters, (men) per week	10.00		15.00@	18.00
Saltmakers, per day	1.75@	2.00	3.00@	3.50
Tinners, per day	1.50@	1.75	2.50@	3.00
Tanners, per day	1.00		2.00	[illegible]
Turners, per day	1.50@	2.00	3.00@	4.00
Teamsters, (with team) per day	3.00@	3.50	4.50@	6.00
Trunk-makers, per week	1.50@	2.00	2.50@	3.50
Tugboat captains, per month	50.00@	60.00	100.00@	125.00
Tugboat engineers, per month	50.00@	60.00	[illegible]	
Tugboat firemen, per month	20.00@	25.00	40.00@	55.00
Tugboat cooks, per month	20.00@	25.00	40.00@	50.00
Upholsterers, per week	8.00@	10.00	15.00@	20.00
Upholsterers, (girls) per week	3.00@	4.00	5.50@	6.50
Watchmakers, (piece work in store) per week				
Wagon and carriage makers, (average) per week	9.00@	10.00	15.00@	17.00
Weatherstrippers, per week	1.50@	2.00	3.50	
Wood sawyers, per day	75@	1.00	1.50@	2.00

Type founders and electrotypers work by the week and earn now from $18 to $21 per week, an advance of probably fifty per cent on the prices of 1860.

Draymen, expressmen and hackmen earn from $3 to $10 per day, according to their energy and luck. Their prices were increased about 100 per cent over those of 1860.

Printers' rates for composition have increased from 30 cents per thousand "ems" in 1860 to 50 cents on morning papers, and on book and job work the advance has been proportionate. Pressmen earn from $14 to $40 per week, according to the work on which they are engaged. Girls, feeders, get on an average about $7 per week. Doctors have put up their prices about 50 per cent since 1860, but although they have a nominal tariff, like lawyers, charge according to their own computation of their value.

COST OF LIVING.

Having thus reviewed the general receipts of the community, we may turn some attention to its expenditures. It has been a mooted question whether the attention of man was first directed to shelter, food or raiment, and, desirous of avoiding any partisanship on the subject, we take by chance the subjects as they offer, deeming them equally objects of necessity to our present state of society, possibly excepting the particular of raiment which in "full dress" balls at least, admits of almost indefinite curtailment. Clothing, indeed, we need not treat of in this connection, having already, under sub-head of "Tailors" said as much on the harrowing subject as is absolutely needful and far more than is pleasant for contemplation. Let us then take a little glance at what it costs to provide one's shelter, or in other words,

THE INCREASED COST OF BUILDING.

For the purposes of the present article, it is necessary to enter into any investigation of the cost of building sites and their advance upon the prices of 1860. They of course differ in value in the several sections of the city, and the estimate put upon them depends not only upon this but upon the humor of their owners. The average of increase has been large, fully as much as 500 per cent. in some localities, but taking the city through can only be estimated at more than fifty, or at most seventy-five per cent. The next item for consideration is of course cost of materials. Brick, which in 1860 could be bought for $4.00 and $7.00 per thousand, now commands $18.00. It increased fifty during the war up to the fall of 1863, but the summer of that year was to see that the amount of manufacture was so much less than ordinary, and consequently the price rapidly advanced. It is at present expected that with seven or eight weeks, as soon as the brick-making season will be thoroughly opened, the price will fall again to $10.00 per thousand, but a decline below that point is not anticipated. Rubble, or the ordinary white building stone used here, is now worth $10.00 per hundred cubic feet. In 1860 it cost but $7.00. Lime has gone up from $1.25 to $1.75 in 1860 to $2.50 per barrel, in "quick" market value. Cement has risen from $1.50 in 1860 up to $2.25 per barrel. The iron used in building has advanced fully 80 per cent during the war, and now declined to a point about fifty per cent. in advance of the rates of 1860. The lumber has been a very considerable advance in the value of lumber since the close of 1865, the quotations for common lumber being at the yards from $15 to $17 per 1,000 feet at the yards. The following comparison will show the rates of wages and advance prices per "common number" prices are given of those commonly occurring, and the clearest idea of the actual general rates of wages of builders in this line:

[illegible: table of builders' wages by month]

It may be assumed that the cost of building is now advanced nearly if not quite one hundred per cent over what it was in 1860. The cost of material has advanced quite as much, or rather does not require as much labor, while the cost of labor has been advanced; the bricklayers who in 1860 received but 75 cents per day are now paid $1.50 and $1.75, and it is expected that within a few weeks, command the war prices of $4.00 per day. Plasterers, who were paid $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 per day in 1860, now get $3.50 and $4.00. Bricklayers, in 1860 receiving $1.50 and $1.75, and are now getting $3.50 and $4.00 per day, Carpenters have been advanced from $1.50 to $2.00 and $2.50 per day. Plasterers from $1.25 to $2.50 per day. Carpenters from $1.75 and $2.00 to $3.50 and $4.00. Such figures as these "count up" rapidly in the cost of all specification.

The next and last prominent item in this dismal category, is an exposition of the

COST OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

The following table will give a clear and concise idea of the great advance which has been made in these from 1860 to 1866. It is a simple comparison of the prices of the different articles named, on the 24th of April of each year:

	1860.			1866.		
Sp'nr. Flour, brl	$4.75	@	[illegible]	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
No. 1 Spg Wheat	[illegible]		1.00¾	1.35	@	[illegible]
Corn	37	@	40	[illegible]		
Oats, bu	[illegible]					
[illegible]	80	@	1.00	90	@	1.25
Butter, lb	18	@	20	[illegible]		
Cheese	10	@	12	18	@	24
[illegible]			7.00			10.00
Soft Coal, ton			7.00			10.00
Hard Coal, ton						
Eggs, doz	9	@	9½	15	@	17
Whiskey, No. 1 half barrels	4.25	@	4.50	8.50	@	9.00
Codfish	4.75	@	5.00	6.00	@	6.50
P. R. Sugar, lb	9	@	9½	13	@	14
Hard Refined, do	10½	@	11	17	@	17½
Sugar House Syrups, gal	31	@	37	80	@	1.15

Coffee, Rio lb	12	@	14½	24½	@	25
Java, lb	16	@	17½	30	@	40
Rice, lb	4½	@	5½	10	@	12
Nails, keg	....		3.25			7.50
Bar Iron, lb	....		2¾	5½	@	6
Oak Sole Leather, lb	32	@	34	38	@	44
Harness, lb	....		30	37	@	39
Spanish Sole, lb	22	@	25	[illegible]	@	34
French Calf, lb	1.00	@	1.15	1.80	@	2.25
Mess Pork, brl	....		17.00			26.00
Lard, lb	....		10½	19½	@	20
Bulk Sides, lb	....		8¾			18
Potatoes, bu	25	@	40	50	@	55
Chickens, doz	2.50	@	2.75	5.50	@	6.00
Fine Salt, brl	....		1.60			2.50
Cord Wood	2.50	@	3.00	9.00	@	12.00
Wool	30	@	45	40	@	55
Live Cattle	2.00	@	3.02½	4.25	@	7.25
Hogs	4.75	@	5.12½	8.00	@	8.50
Whiskey	....		....			2.22

From the statements presented in this article, facts carefully and accurately collated and presented in as succinct a form as possible, it will be apparent to the reader that the actual cost of living is now advanced full ninety-six per cent over what it was in 1860, and this while gold is not more than twenty seven. Useful as wealth has always been for the maintenance of a household, it now becomes an absolute necessity. Such a thing as "a moderate competence" is becoming almost unknown, and if the present discouraging state of affairs continues, "poor but honest" will perforce have to pass into an empty saying. Everybody feels that this is an unnatural and unhealthful condition for our social system, and recognizes the fact that we are now in about as unsettled a condition as we were during the war, but remedies appear to be scarce, and there is even a dearth of suggestions therefor. Commending the subject to the attention of domestic economists, we here consign it to them.

MEXICO.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence.

THE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC TO BE RESPECTED.

Official Announcement of the Recall of the French Troops.

The United States will not Tolerate the Despatch of Austrian Troops.

The following is a summary of the despatches sent by the President to Congress on the 23d inst., in answer to the resolution asking for information relative to the proposed evacuation of Mexico by the French forces. First is a long despatch from Mr. Seward to the Marquis de Montholon, in which the former answers the communication of Drouyn de Lhuys sent on the 9th of February last. Referring to the statement of the latter that the French did not carry monarchical traditions into Mexico, Mr. Seward says:

It is my duty to insist that, whatever were the intentions, purposes and objects of France, the proceedings which were adopted by a class of Mexicans for subverting the republican Government there, for availing themselves of French intervention to establish on its ruins an imperial monarchy are regarded by the United States as having been taken without the authority and prosecuted against the will and opinions of the Mexican people. For these reasons it seems to this Government that in supporting the institutions thus established, in derogation of the inalienable rights of the people of Mexico, the original purposes and objects of the French expedition, though they have not been, as a military demand of satisfaction, abandoned nor left out of view by the Emperor of the French, were, nevertheless, let fall into a condition in which they seem to have become subordinate to a political revolution, which certainly would not have occurred if France had not forcibly intervened, and which, judging from the genius and character of the Mexican people, would not now be maintained by them if that armed intervention should cease.

The United States have not seen any satisfactory evidence that the people of Mexico have spoken and have called into being or accepted the so-called empire which it is insisted has been set up in their capital. The United States, as I have remarked on other occasions, are of opinion that such an acceptance could not have been freely procured, or lawfully taken, at any time, in the presence of the French army of invasion. The withdrawal of the French forces is deemed necessary to allow such a proceeding to be taken by Mexico. Of course the Emperor of France is entitled to determine the aspect in which the Mexican situation ought to be regarded by him. It therefore recognizes and must continue to recognize in Mexico only the ancient Republic, and it can in no case consent to involve itself, either directly or indirectly, in relation with or recognition of the institution of the Prince Maximilian in Mexico.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys again asserts that Maximilian's Government is undergoing the common lot of all new Governments in addition to the discord which have been produced under a previous Government; to which Mr. Seward replies:

We cannot deny that all the anarchy in Mexico of which M. Drouyn de Lhuys complains was necessarily and even wisely endured, in the attempts to lay sure foundations of broad Republican liberty. I do not know whether France can rightly be expected to concur in this view, which alleviates in our mind the errors, misfortunes and calamities of Mexico. However this may be, we fall back upon the principles that no foreign State can rightfully intervene in such trials as those of Mexico, and, on the ground of a desire to correct those errors, deprive the people of those of their natural right of domestic and republican freedom. All the injuries and wrongs which Mexico can have committed against any other State, have found a severe punishment in consequences which legitimately followed their commission. Nations are not authorized to correct each other's errors, except so far as is necessary to prevent or redress injuries affecting themselves. If one State has a right to intervene in any other State to establish discipline, constituting itself a judge of the occasion, then every State has the same right to intervene in the affairs of every other nation, being itself alone the arbiter both in regard to the time and the occasion. The principle of intervention thus practically carried out would seem to render all sovereignty and independence, and even all international peace and amity, uncertain and fallacious.

Again de Lhuys asserts that as for the support which Maximilian received from the French and by Belgian and Austrian troops, those supports caused no hindrance to the freedom of his resolutions in the affairs of his Government, and that all nations depend upon alliances, to which Mr. Seward curtly replies:

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in this argument, seems to us to have overlooked two important facts, viz:—First, That the United States in this correspondence have assigned definite limits to the right of alliance [illegible] his argument. Second, The fact that the United States have not, at any time, accepted the supposed Government of the Prince Maximilian as a constitutional or legitimate form of government in Mexico, capable or entitled to form alliances.

On closing his despatch, Mr. Seward says:

We adhere to our position that the war in question has become a political war between France and the Republic of Mexico, injurious and dangerous to the United States, and to the republican cause, and we ask only that in that aspect and character it may be brought to an end. It would be illiberal on the part of the United States to suppose that, in desiring or pursuing preliminary arrangements, the Emperor contemplates the establishment in Mexico, before withdrawing his forces, of the very institutions which constitute the material ground of the exceptions taken against his intervention by the United States. It would be still more illiberal to suppose for a moment that he expects the United States to bind themselves indirectly to acquiesce in or support the obnoxious institutions. On the contrary, we understand him as announcing to us his immediate purpose to bring to an end the service of his armies in Mexico; to withdraw them, and in good faith to fulfil the principle of non-intervention, upon which he is henceforth agreed with the United States. We cannot undertake to [illegible] his appeal to us for [illegible] of our own principles of non-intervention in any other sense than as the expression, in a friendly way, of his expectation that when the people of Mexico shall have been left absolutely free from the operation, effects and consequences of his own political and military intervention, we will ourselves respect their self-established sovereignty and independence. In this view of the subject only can we consider his appeal pertinent to the case. Regarding it only in this aspect we must meet the Emperor frankly. He knows the form and character of this Government. The nation can be bound only by treaties which have the concurrence of the President and two-thirds of the Senate. A formal treaty would be objectionable, as unnecessary, except as a disavowal of bad faith on our part, to disarm suspicion in regard to a matter concerning which we have given no cause for questioning our loyalty, or else such a treaty would be refused upon the ground that the application for it by the Emperor of France was unhappily a suggestion of some sinister or unfriendly reservation or purpose on his part in withdrawing from Mexico. Diplomatic assurances given by the President on behalf of the nation can at best be but expressions of confident expectations on his part that the personal administration, ever changing in conformity and adaptation to the national will, does not misunderstand the settled principles and policy of the American people. Explanations cannot properly be made in any case, wherein it would be deemed, for any reason, objectionable on grounds of public policy by the treaty-making power of the Government to introduce or entertain negotiations.

With these explanations I proceed to say that, in the opinion of the President, France need not for a moment delay her promised withdrawal of military forces from Mexico, and her putting the principle of non-intervention into full and complete practice in regard to Mexico, through any apprehension that the United States will prove unfaithful to the principles and policy in that respect, which, on their behalf, it has been my duty to maintain in this now very lengthened correspondence. The practice of this Government, from its beginning is a guarantee to all nations of the respect of the American people for the free sovereignty of the people in every other State. We received the instruction from Washington; we applied it sternly in our early intercourse even with France. The same principle and practice have been uniformly inculcated by all our statesmen, interpreted by all our jurists, maintained by all our Congresses, and acquiesced in without practical dissent on all occasions by the American people. It is in reality the chief element of foreign intercourse in our history. Looking simply toward the point to which our attention was steadily confined—the relief of the Mexican embarrassments without disturbing our relations with France—we shall be gratified when the Emperor shall give to us, either through the channel of our esteemed correspondence or otherwise, definite information of the time when French military operations may be expected to cease.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF FRENCH TROOPS.

April 5, 1866, Drouyn de l'Huys writes to the Marquis de Montholon as follows:

PARIS, April 5, 1866.

To the Marquis de Montholon:

SIR: I have read with all the attention which it deserves, the answer of the secretary of State to my despatch of the 9th of January last. The scrupulous care with which Mr. Seward has pleased to analyze that despatch; and the extended considerations upon which he has entered to define, in regard to the course which I have made of the conduct of France in the affairs of Mexico, the doctrines which are the basis of the international policy of the United States, [illegible] the interest which the Cabinet of Washington attaches to putting aside all misapprehension. We find therein the evidences of its desire to cause the sentiments of amity which the traditions of a long alliance have cemented between our two countries to prevail over the accidental divergences [illegible] in the movement of affairs and the relations of governments. It is in this disposition that we have appreciated the communication which the Secretary of State has addressed to you the 12th of January last. I shall not follow Mr. Seward in the developments he has given to the exposition of the principles which direct the policy of the American Union. It does not appear to me opportune or profitable to prolong on points of delicacy or of history a discussion wherein many may differ in opinion from the Government of the United States without danger to the interests of the two countries. I think it better to serve these interests, to abstain from discussing assertions, in my opinion, very contestable, in order to take action on assurances which may conciliate to facilitate our understanding. We never hesitate to offer our friends the explanations they ask from us, and we hasten to give to the Cabinet at Washington all those which may enlighten it on the purpose we are pursuing in Mexico, and on the loyalty of our intentions. We have said to it at the same time that the certainty we should have of the resolution to observe in regard to that country, after our departure, a policy of non-intervention would hasten the moment when it would be possible for us, without compromising [illegible], to withdraw, [illegible] the occupation the duration of which we are sincerely anxious to abridge. In his despatch of the 12th of February last, Mr. Seward calls to mind, on his part, that the Government of the United States has conformed, during the whole course of its history, to the rule of conduct which it received from Washington by practicing invariably the principle of non-intervention, and observes that nothing justifies the apprehension that it should show itself unfaithful in what may concern Mexico. We receive this assurance with entire confidence. We find therein a sufficient guarantee not any longer to delay the adoption of measures intended to prepare for the return of our army. The Emperor has decided that the French troops shall evacuate Mexico in three detachments; the first being intended to depart in the month of November, 1866; the second in the month of March, 1867; and the third in the month of November of the same year. You will please to communicate this decision officially to the Secretary of State.

Receive, Marquis, the assurance of my high consideration.

DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

To the Marquis de Montholon, Minister of the Emperor at Washington.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN LEVIES.

March 19, 1866, Mr. Seward writes to Mr. Motley as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 19, 1866.

SIR:—I have your despatch of the 27th of February, No. 150, by which we learn that efforts are now made to induce the Austrian Government to consent that 4,000 volunteers may be levied within that empire this year for service in Mexico, on the ground that the supplementary articles of the Convention of Miramar permitted 2,000 each year, and that none were forwarded in the year 1865. Upon this statement of facts you express the opinion that the consent desired will probably be accorded by the imperial government, so that if the funds can be raised for paying, equipping and transporting 4,000 officers and volunteers, they will go forward and may be expected in Mexico this year. At the same time you state that it is your opinion that the funds have not yet been furnished. The case thus presented renders it proper that I should call your special attention to my despatch No. 161, which bears the date of and is sent forward this day. In preparing that despatch I anticipated the case substantially which your communication now presents. Of course, while practicing the courtesy and respect which are due to the Austrian government, [illegible] be either too earnest or too emphatic in the protest you have been directed to make. In performing this duty you may be assisted by information of the actual state of the question concerning French intervention in Mexico at the present moment. With this view I give you, confidentially, a copy of my note addressed to M. Montholon on the 12th day of February last. As yet no reply has been received to this note, nor have its contents become public. You will, therefore, see the propriety of being discreet in such use of it as you may find it necessary to make. After reading that paper you will be justified in saying that the American government and people would not be likely to be pleased with seeing Austria, at this juncture, assume the character of a protector to a foreign military power, which claiming the power of an empire, is attempted to be set up on the supposed subverted foundations of the republic of Mexico.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

J. Lathrop Motley, Esq., Vienna.

AN EMPHATIC PROTEST.

And again on the 6th inst:

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1866.

SIR:—An informal note has just been received from Mr. Bigelow, the United States Minister at Paris. In this note Mr. Bigelow writes in substance as follows:—The *Moniteur*, of the 31st of March announces that a military convention was signed at Vienna on the 15th inst., between the Austrian government and the representatives of Maximilian, supplementary to a convention of the same nature which had been previously concluded between the same parties. The purpose of this engagement, says the *Moniteur*, is to insure the enrollment necessary to keep full the Austrian corps in Mexico. Mr. Bigelow further writes as follows:—"I have seen it stated in another journal that a line of steamers is to be started from Trieste to Vera Cruz, to ply regularly after the 1st of April." Again Mr. Bigelow furnishes an extract from the Paris *Constitutionnel* of the 21st of March:—"We learn from the *Fremdenblatt*, of Vienna, that the enlistment for Mexico will begin immediately; that the funds had been received from Paris two months since."

Your despatches of dates almost as late as that of Mr. Bigelow's note are silent upon the rumors which he brings to the notice of this Government. It is possible that more authentic information which you may possess concerning the disposition and proceedings of the Austrian Government may enable you to treat the matter mentioned by Mr. Bigelow with indifference. Looking at the matter, however, from our point of observation, the rumors referred to are deemed sufficient to entitle us to ask a friendly and just exposition of the Imperial Royal Government of the relations which it proposes to assume or maintain henceforth in regard to Mexico. You are, therefore, expected to execute the instructions which have heretofore been sent to you to that effect, and it is thought proper that you should state that in the event of hostilities being carried on hereafter in Mexico by Austrian subjects, under the command or with the sanction of the Government of Vienna, the United States will feel themselves at liberty to regard those hostilities as constituting a state of war by Austria against the Republic of Mexico, and in regard to such war waged at this time and under existing circumstances, the United States could not engage to remain silent or neutral spectators.

The President may desire to call the attention of Congress to this interesting subject. You will see the importance, therefore, of obtaining the information which is desired as early as may be practicable, consistently with the courtesies due to Austria as a friendly Government. Should you, however, find important reasons now unknown to us for deferring the execution of this instruction, you will be at liberty to exercise your discretion and report the reasons to us.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

J. LATHROP MOTLEY, Esq., &c., &c., Vienna.

THE REPUBLIC THE ONLY GOVERNMENT.

Ten days later Mr. Seward, in a despatch to Mr. Motley, says:

The time seems to have arrived when the attitude of this Government in relation to Mexican affairs should be once again frankly and distinctly made known to the Emperor of Austria and all other Powers whom it may directly concern. The United States, for reasons which seem to them to be just and to have their foundation in the laws of nations, maintain that the domestic republican Government with which they are on relations of friendly communication, is the only legitimate Government existing in Mexico; that a war has for a period of several years been waged against that republic by the Government of France, which war began with a disclaimer of all political or dynastic designs; that the war has subsequently taken upon itself and now distinctly wears the character of an European intervention to overthrow that domestic Republican Government, and to erect in its stead a European imperial military despotism by military force. The United States, in view of the character of their own political institutions, their proximity and intimate relations toward Mexico, and their just influence in the political affairs of the American continent, cannot consent to the accomplishment of that purpose by the means described. The United States have, therefore, addressed themselves, as they think reasonably, to the Government of France, and have asked that its military forces engaged in that objectionable invasion may desist from further intervention and be withdrawn from Mexico.

You are authorized to state that the United States sincerely desire that Austria may find it just and expedient to come upon the same ground of non-intervention in Mexico which is maintained by the United States, and to which they have invited France. You will communicate to us the answer of the Austrian Government to this proposition. This Government could not but regard as a matter of serious concern the despatch of any troops from Austria for Mexico while the subject which you are thus directed to present to the Austrian Government remains under consideration. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

J. LATHROP MOTLEY, Esq., Vienna.

THE NEW YORK ABATTOIRS.

Chicago and Western Capitalists Interested in the Enterprise on Bergen Flats.

[From the New York Times, 24th inst.]

Those highly respectable gentlemen who appeared on behalf of the residents and property owners of Harlem and Yorkville, on Friday, to remonstrate before President Schultz against the erection of abattoirs on the East River flats, between Yorkville and Harlem, will be glad to learn that a contract has been made for the building of extensive abattoirs on Bergen Flats, west of Jersey City, and that these abattoirs are so far to control the business of slaughtering animals as probably to render the construction of abattoirs near Harlem an unprofitable speculation. This will be unwelcome news for the enterprising tradesmen who have recently been paying $1,000 a lot for property under water near Ninetieth street.

It is understood that the great Western railroads have combined in this enterprise, and taken stock to the amount of $100,000 each in the new abattoirs. The New York Central Railroad is not included in the list of roads that have invested. The names of the managers have not been disclosed; but it is known that they are mainly merchants of Chicago, with two or three Jersey City capitalists added for convenience sake, and that their capital is very large—enormous is the word used by our informant. The lands have been purchased, and the contracts were closed yesterday for the completion of the abattoirs by the 15th of July.

Live stock is to be transported over the Western railroads, and landed directly from the cars into the abattoirs, and there the animals are to be slaughtered and prepared for sale to the wholesalers and retailers at Washington Market and elsewhere. The business is to be conducted on the Parisian plan—that is, every part of every animal that enters the abattoirs is to be made to yield a pecuniary return to the owners of the abattoirs.

The sole advantage which the Bergen flats abattoirs will enjoy over any slaughtering business which might be undertaken on the East River, is the great saving which the Bergen men will be able to make on freightage; but this alone will settle the question of locating abattoirs in the neighborhood of New York and Brooklyn. The Bergen abattoirs are to be rendered so entirely inoffensive as to leave Jersey City no reason to complain; and the stimulus which this enterprise cannot fail to give to trade in Jersey City must more than compensate the merchants there for any annoyance which they may imagine to come from the abattoirs.

ANOTHER BOILER EXPLOSION.

Explosion of the James Raymond—Flaw Found in the Boiler.

MEMPHIS, April 24.

The James Raymond, with the Bostona in tow, left here at three o'clock this morning, and at five a. m., when eighteen miles above this place, her larboard boiler exploded, blowing the front head out—the shock knocking her chimneys overboard, besides letting the forward part of the cabin, on the starboard side, down to the lower deck.

A negro fireman was fatally scalded. Jno. Graham, the first engineer, who was in the engine-room at the time, jumped in the river, and is doubtless lost. John Golson, the second engineer, was on duty at the time, and is badly scalded, but will recover. Several other white men and negroes were scalded, but were enabled upon their arrival here to walk up town. After the explosion the Raymond drifted down the chute of Island 40 several miles, where she struck the bank and lay there a short time, when the Tennessee hove in sight. Capt. Kinney immediately rounded to, and with the assistance of his clever crew rendered every possible aid to the survivors and sufferers, five of whom she brought to Memphis.

The engineers of the Tennessee examined the boiler of the Raymond and say the water-line shows that she had plenty of water, but that an old crack in the head of the boiler, now plain to be seen, is the cause of the explosion. The Raymond is about fifteen years old, and was formerly owned by Van Amburgh, who used her to tow his Floating Palace last November and December. She made several trips in the Memphis and Vicksburg trade, when she was tied up by her creditors and remained so until yesterday, when she was sold at Marshal's sale. It is evident that her boilers were not inspected by her engineers before she left; but if so, the result shows how carelessly. The damage will amount to $4,000 at the most.

Movements of Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

[From the Burlington (Vt.) Times, 21st inst.]

Mrs. Jefferson Davis passed through here yesterday morning, on her way to Montreal, accompanied by several Southern gentlemen and three waiters. She was plainly dressed in black, with a short loose cloak or sacque, and is a large, handsome looking woman. We learn that while the train stopped at St. Albans she came from the car into the depot, where a large crowd gathered to look at her. She at once turned her back upon the assemblage and appeared to be lost in deep thought, perhaps thinking of the "St. Albans raid." Some of the men asked each other if she wore the same clothes Jeff had on a bright sunny morning last May. She overheard the remark, but only looked upon it with silent contempt. She told several gentlemen that Jeff. was soon to be released.

THE HOPPS MURDER.

Fourth Day of the Trial—The Evidence Drawing to a Close—Conflicting Evidence and Opinions on the Question of Insanity.

The Children of the Prisoner on the Witness Stand.

Yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, the fourth day of the trial of William Hopps for the murder of his wife opened in the Recorder's Court room, before Hon. John M. Wilson, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Chicago. As on previous occasions, the court room was thronged by a large assemblage of spectators, comprising many [illegible] and members of the bar, who witnessed with great interest the many remarkable points to [illegible]. The prisoner, dressed as on former occasions, occupied a seat between the reporters and his counsel. When once seated, he assumed a perfectly upright position, which he maintained throughout the day, hardly moving a muscle.

The rebutting testimony for the people was then continued, as follows:

EVIDENCE OF MR. SMITH.

David Smith sworn, said: I live at Pawpaw, Lee County, in this State. I know the defendant Hopps, and have known him for twenty-six or twenty-seven years. I knew his wife; she was my sister. I was present once in February, 1851, when he abused his wife. In the evening they were sitting in the sitting-room trying to take a cap from the child's head, she had some little difficulty in doing so, when the prisoner took the child, and in pulling the cap off nearly choked the child; she pulled the child from him, when he looked very angry, but did not say anything till near midnight when Mr. McNab, who was there courting the prisoner's daughter, whom he since married, had left. The prisoner then swore at his wife and called her a w——, saying that he would not for the world have had McNabb see anything wrong between them. When they went into the bed room he was swearing at her, and told her she took the child from him, because she was mean. I thought he was striking her, and run into the bedroom where they were standing, when my sister told me to go back to bed again.

Cross-Examination.—I did not see him strike her, but while I was in the hall, eighteen or twenty feet from their room, I thought I heard blows. That was Sunday night, and he had been drinking during the day.

TESTIMONY OF MR. SCHENK.

By agreement of counsel the testimony of Peter C. Schenk, a witness at a former trial, was read by Mr. Reed, as follows:

I live in Wheeling, a few rods from Hopps' house. I have known the prisoner for six or seven years. On the evening when he stabbed his wife, I went to his house about sundown, when I went into the kitchen, I saw Hopps and said to him, "What have you done?" and he said, "nothing more than I intended to do." I then went into the dining room, when Mary said "O, Mr. Schenk! papa has killed mother!" I went into the bed room, when she said something, but I do not remember what. I then went into the kitchen where the prisoner was, thinking that he might do away with himself or attempt to escape. I asked if any one had gone for a doctor and when they said none, I sent a boy for one. Afterwards, as I was out in the yard, I trod on something hard, and stooping, picked up a knife. It was covered with blood up to the middle of the handle. I kept it until next morning, when I gave it to the jury. The knife was lying in the grass, and I do not think I should have seen it unless I had trod on it. When I saw Hopps in the kitchen, I said, "What have you done?" And he said, "Nothing more than I intended; it has been coming on for ten years." I said to him, "Whiskey has done this;" and he said he was not in liquor at all. When sober he was a very quiet man, but when drunk he was talkative. I have known him for many years, but never saw anything peculiar in his demeanor.

Cross-Examination.—I have not been on particularly friendly terms, though I do not know that we were on unfriendly terms. One Sunday, after church time, we had a little difficulty about a fence, and then he got on about the woman and said I had run her off. I told him that if she had come to my house for protection I would run her off so far that he could never have got her again to patch up with her, for I told him that five years before he had threatened to kill her.

EVIDENCE OF MR. WINCHELL.

—— *Winchell sworn said:* I live in Lemont in this county. I have known the defendant for twenty or twenty-five years. I am a farmer. I am a master of a lodge of Masons at Wheeling. I was master when the prisoner was a member of the lodge. He joined about sixteen years ago. He was never brought before the Lodge for abusing his wife, but I have had conversations with him on the subject after she first left him. I first spoke to him about it at that time five or six years before he killed her. He never brought any charge against her, but always extolled her highly, and took all the blame to himself, saying it was liquor that was the cause. When she first left, Mr. Beach, a neighbor, brought her to my house in the middle of the night, and she wished to go to Chicago as secretly as she could to a friend named William H. Davis in this city. Next morning I sent her with my eldest daughter in a covered carriage, when he had got track how she had got off, he came and saw me, and at his request I told him where she was. He said he could not live without her, and that I must go with him and help to persuade her to come back to him. At first I refused to interfere in the matter, but finally when he would not take no for an answer, promised to accompany him the next morning. On the next morning, which was Monday, he sent round his hired man with a carriage, and a note saying he was sick, and requesting me to go to Chicago alone. I went and told her I would not advise her to return, but she could do as she pleased in the matter. Finally she determined to do so and did so return.

At the time of my conversations with the prisoner he was sober. I have seen him when he was in liquor. I always thought he was a somewhat peculiar man in his conduct, and in his actions was somewhat different to other men.

Cross-Examination.—I never had any conversation with the prisoner about his wife, or her presence, except that time when I took her home.

TESTIMONY OF MR. BEACH.

E. R. Beach, sworn: I live in Wheeling, and have lived there for eighteen or nineteen years. I have known the prisoner all the time. I used to be a blacksmith. I knew his wife in her life time. About the last time, or last time but one, she left him, she was brought to my home about midnight, and said she couldn't stay with her husband on account of her abuse. When I saw her husband, shortly after he wanted to find her, he said liquor was the cause of his abusing her; that he was sorry, but always abused her when he had liquor. He always said he was the one, and that it was not his wife's fault. When he made these statements to me, he was sober. I never noticed anything peculiar in his conduct when he was sober.

Cross-Examination.—As a neighbor, the prisoner was always a good and kind man.

LEVI APT.

By agreement of counsel, the testimony of Levi Apt, a witness at the former trial, was read, substantially as follows:

I live at Wheeling, where I kept store at the Post-office. Saw Hopps the day he killed his wife. He was outside my store in a wagon. A man who was drunk was coming down the road and asked Hopps to let him ride. Hopps did not seem to understand him, and asked me what he said. I said "Do not mind him, he is drunk." The prisoner then said he must not insult me, and when I said he did not insult him, the prisoner said, you hold my horses and I will lick him with one hand. I did not hold his horses and he did not leave the wagon.

EVIDENCE OF MRS. MCNAB.

By agreement of counsel the testimony of Jane McNab, a daughter of the prisoner, since deceased, a witness at the former trial, was read in substance as follows:

I am a daughter of the prisoner. I know his handwriting. I have seen his signature often. The signatures to the papers shown me are his writing. (The papers in question purported to be a judgment note executed by the prisoner in favor of one of his counsel, after the killing of his wife, and while he was in jail. Mr. Reed offered said papers in evidence, to which [illegible], counsel for the prisoner then and there objected as incompetent. The court sustained the objection.)

In continuation of the evidence, [illegible] detailed several instances in former years in which the prisoner had struck, beaten and choked his wife, and on each occasion he was under the influence of liquor. Some of these assaults were committed eight or ten years before he killed her.

EVIDENCE OF MR. OLENGER.

Peter Olenger, brought into court upon an attachment, was next sworn for the People. He testified that in 1862 he lived with the prisoner for about two months. He was working for him at the time he killed his wife. [illegible] ... "you cannot, for I will run away." [illegible] ... the house, and I was tired. Then I told him I was tired of running, he said "it's all right, come and take some whiskey," and we drank. That night he quarreled with his wife. On the night he stabbed his wife I was in the yard, when I heard the woman calling me. I went near where they stood, when Mrs. Hopps said "Mary don't cry, I am going to heaven," and a moment afterwards said she would go into her room for she was dying. Afterward I saw the prisoner in jail before his trial when he asked me if I had said the knife, he chased me round the house with a butcher knife as some people in Wheeling said, had told him. I said that I had not, and when he asked me why he had chased me round the house, I said "for fun" and that I ran to take him away from his wife. He said, "fun won't save my life." I said Mr. Hopps I can't help that.

EVIDENCE OF MR. MINOR.

Amos Minor was next sworn and said: I live in the town of Maine. Have known the defendant for ten or eleven years. In the early part of that time was building his house. Have seen him under the influence of liquor several times. Never heard him abuse his wife.

Q. What, if anything, did he ever say about his [illegible]?

Question objected to by counsel for the prisoner and objection sustained by the Court.

The witness had seen the prisoner in jail after his arrest, when he appeared to feel sorrow for what he had done. He asked witness who he thought were good counsel in the city.

TESTIMONY OF MISS HOPPS.

Miss Mary Hopps, the daughter of the prisoner, recalled; testified that her father had been drinking on the evening he stabbed her mother; that he had been drinking before he came home, and commenced drinking as soon as he got in the house; her mother saw him throw the knife in the grass; she did not remember whether her mother said anything to her about the deed after she knew she was going to die. He never abused or struck her when he was sober. When her mother left the prisoner, he said that whiskey was the sole cause of his abuse; that he never accused her mother of infidelity. Remembered John Ernsischer coming to work at their house. Remembered the night when her father and he set up together. My father was very much intoxicated that night. I don't think Ernsischer could understand much English. Was present at the other trial when the German was examined. He was examined by an interpreter. Remembered a Miss Thornton being at the house sewing. She was there two or three times. Recollect my father abusing my mother in her presence. I remember him saying something to my mother about her compelling him to take her to her father's when she had a black eye. He was angry about it. My mother had a black eye, which resulted from my father striking her. Father became displeased with Miss Thornton because she told some of the neighbors of the abuse.

Cross-examination.—I did not see my father drinking that night, but he went into the buttery to get liquor.

The Court then adjourned until half-past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At half-past one the Court convened pursuant to adjournment, when the rebutting evidence for the people was continued as follows:

EVIDENCE OF MR. SMITH.

David Smith recalled: Was present on one occasion when the prisoner was abusing his wife. Hopps was swearing at her for her having made him take her out to her father's on an occasion when she had a black eye which she had received from his striking her. That quarrel was about five years ago. He said she wanted to disgrace him, by wishing to be seen after he had injured her. The circumstance of her having a black eye was eight or ten years ago.

EVIDENCE OF MR. MERGLER.

Francis Mergler, recalled, said: Have known the prisoner since 1854, not so well in the first years as afterwards. Have seen him in liquor on some occasions, and have seen him when sober. On one time I had a conversation with him about his wife [illegible]; he came into my office and told me that his wife had left him because he frequently maltreated her [illegible]. He asked me to write to her for him, asking her to come back; that he had commenced a new career in his life; that he had given over drinking for some weeks, and would give it up for ever, so that there should be no more disturbance of the family peace. If it was proved satisfactorily to me that if a man should only assault his wife when under the influence of liquor, I should think that he was suffering from a partial derangement of the mind, arising from liquor.

Cross-examination.—I never examined the defendant other than casually. If a man was suffering from a monomania or fixed idea, or special delusion, I should think that it would manifest itself when he was sober as well as drunk.

By Mr. Reed—The appearance of Mr. Hopps to me was always that of a man of intemperate habits.

EVIDENCE OF DR. DYER.

Dr. Dyer, sworn for the defence, by agreement of counsel, said: Have lived in Chicago [illegible]. Know the prisoner William [illegible]. Have known the prisoner for 20 or 30 years. [illegible] and never noticed anything peculiar in [illegible] ...

Cross-examination.—The excessive eating liquors will change a man.

EVIDENCE OF MISS HOPPS.

By agreement the evidence given [illegible] by Miss Elizabeth Hopps [illegible] ... when Mr. McGowan ... had a difficulty with Merrill ... appeared friendly to him ... liquor in the house except for ... mother was away.

EVIDENCE OF [illegible].

[illegible] Fischer, sworn ... of this county, and ... Hopps to the County Jail ... on this charge. ... Wheeling to attend the ... left the city in the evening ... got liquor. He told me that he ... Jamperts. I told him ... Dunton Station about nine o'clock, and had something to drink at ... called for whiskey, but I only ... of ale. [illegible]

Cross-examination.—[illegible] defended Jamperts. When ... supposed he should need some ... court. He also spoke of ... wife.

EVIDENCE OF WILLIAM HOPPS, JR.

William Hopps, Jr., sworn, [illegible] ... Was present when my father ... He threw the knife out of doors ... saw him push her against the ... went out doors when he threw the ... then returned to the house.

Cross-examination.—I shall be ... next May. Am now living with my ... was in the kitchen when she ... kitchen is on the west side of ... kitchen door is on the south side.

EVIDENCE OF MR. FULLERTON.

The testimony of Thomas Fullerton ... the last trial, was then read. I ... certain occasion, by a Mr. Thornton ... was going to kill his wife ... and asked him. He told me he ... [illegible] ... and ten times worse than a brute.

EVIDENCE OF MR. VAN VLACK.

Robert H. Van Vlack, sworn ... attachment, said: ... the corner of Newberry and ... erly resided in Wheeling ... twenty-five years. ... ten years. Lived there until 1856 ... 4th of July 1863. Speaking ... his wife he said "I would give ... all placed back." ... appointment of a conservator for him.

TESTIMONY OF MISS [illegible].

Miss Harriet [illegible], sworn ... 68 Wilson street, Chicago ... fendant. ... Hopps returned home evidently under ... of liquor and began talking roughly ... He called her names and struck her ... on the shoulder. ... times. She only said, "Don't, Wm ..." ... was sorry to see it ... One of the children said ... to see him at the gate. ... was paid for he said, "My wife is ... keeps my money," and handed it to her ... five minutes after he had abused her ... after, when he abused his wife for letting ... as I told my brother-in-law of it.

The prosecution here rested their case.

SUR-REBUTTING TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

MR. DRUMMOND.

The evidence of W. W. Drummond, a [illegible] the former trial, was read. The testimony ... to an interview, in which defendant called ... ness to help him to get his wife back ... time saying that several Master Masons ... spired to kill him. Witness was surprised ... should call on the same men to help him ... accused of confederating to kill him ... wrote to Mrs. Hopps, and subsequently ... told him his wife had returned and ... well. Witness, at the request of Mrs. Hopps ... a bill praying for a divorce from her ... The cross-examination was confined ... ant's standing in the Masonic Lodge.

DR. GOSS.

Dr. Goss recalled; testified that after ... the return to this city, he conferred ... against employing ... Fisher said "The Doctor is right, ... not Hopps, referred to the ... Witness had heard no evidence ... that have changed his opinion ... insanity of the prisoner.

Cross-Examination.—In the cross-examination witness detailed more particularly ... stances connected with the ride to the ... his ideas regarding the defection of ... The defence here stated that they ... proceed farther until this morning ... cure the testimony of more experts ... been asked leave to produce two ... this (this) morning, after which the ... to recall experts who had heard the ... and see whether it had changed their ... prisoner's sanity.

The court then adjourned until nine o'clock this morning. The opening argument ... will commence this afternoon.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Eighth Annual Commencement Exercises—Conferring of Degrees.

The annual commencement exercises [illegible] with the eighth anniversary of [illegible] Theological Seminary, were held [illegible] Park Avenue Congregational Church [illegible] West Washington and Reuben streets [illegible] a moderately large audience, composed [illegible] number of the fair sex, assembled to [illegible] dresses of the graduates—seven in [illegible] were about to receive their degrees [illegible] choir of the Union Park Congregational [illegible] was in attendance and contributed [illegible] pleasure of the congregation. [illegible] the President of the Theological Seminary [illegible] sided on the occasion. [illegible] on the platform by Professor Fisk [illegible] whose absence was much regretted [illegible] by sickness from attending.

The exercises commenced at [illegible] prayer was offered by [illegible] which the choir sang [illegible] "We would praise the Lord." [illegible]

The President then introduced [illegible] Mr. Warren [illegible] [illegible]

The second address on "[illegible]" [illegible]

Mr. Elihu [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible] Preaching." [illegible]

"The last address, on "The Pulpit, the Guardian of the Republic," was delivered by Mr. J[illegible] Montgomery, (Wis. C.) Rockford, [illegible]

"The choir then sang "How beautiful upon the Mountains," at the conclusion of which [illegible] receive their degrees. [illegible] Professor Bartlett addressed [illegible] a brief parting speech, which was [illegible] as follows:

"The time has come when the relations which existed so pleasantly between us must be dissolved and from this time one [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

TRUE EDUCATION.

Our Needs and Duties—Lecture by Hon. N. Bateman before the Cook County Teachers' Institute.

Park Avenue Methodist Church was well filled on [illegible] evening, by a very select audience, to hear an address by Hon. Newton Bateman, D.D., Superintendent of Public Instruction in this State, delivered before the Cook County Teachers' Institute.

The speaker, in opening his lecture, dwelt at some length on the decline of public virtue as being the result of a neglect of moral and religious culture in the public schools. [illegible]

[illegible]

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.

Raising a Living Child—The [illegible] Victim.

On Wednesday evening, among the arrivals at the [illegible] House in this city, was a very good-looking female, who [illegible] by a gentleman, [illegible] in her arms [illegible] shawls, she carried an infant [illegible] for a room, and being [illegible] she was allotted one of the [illegible] the house afforded. She registered [illegible] Milwaukee. [illegible]

[illegible]

ODD FELLOWS.

Forty-Seventh Anniversary of the Order in [illegible]

The forty-seventh anniversary of the Order of Odd Fellows was [illegible] by a grand banquet, by order [illegible] at the Music Hall of Crosby [illegible] was a large attendance, and [illegible] of the most pleasant description [illegible]

[illegible]

Danger to Railroad Travellers. [illegible]

Home for the Orphans of [illegible] [illegible]

New York Stock Market. [illegible]

A stable [illegible]

PERSONAL.—The [illegible]

THE HOPPS MURDER.

Ninth Day of the Trial—The Evidence Drawing to a Close—Conflicting Evidence and Opinions on the Question of Insanity.

The Children of the Prisoner on the Witness Stand.

[illegible]

SUR-REBUTTING TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

[illegible]

HOME EDUCATION.

Its Needs and Duties—Lecture by Hon. N. Bateman before the Cook County Teachers' Institute.

Park Avenue Methodist Church was well filled on Wednesday evening, by a very select audience, to hear an address by Hon. Newton Bateman, D.D., Superintendent of Public Instruction in this State, delivered before the Cook County Teachers' Institute.

[illegible]

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.

Taking a Living Child—The Seducer's Victim.

[illegible]

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Eighth Annual Commencement Exercises—Conferring of Degrees.

[illegible]

The National Fair.

[illegible]

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Forty-Seventh Anniversary of the Order in Illinois.

The forty-seventh anniversary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was celebrated last evening by a grand banquet, by oratory, music and dancing at the Music Hall of Crosby's Opera House. There was a large attendance, and the proceedings were all of the most pleasant description.

[illegible]

At the conclusion of the address the band discoursed the national anthem, the audience rising to their feet, after which the closing ode was read.

The assembly then adjourned to Kinsley's restaurant, where an excellent supper was provided, and an interval of an hour was very agreeably occupied in discussing the savory morsels placed before them. Meanwhile the music hall had been cleared of everything, (except the music,) and prepared for the festive scene with which the celebration was happily to conclude. Thither flocked the guests after supper, and the remainder of the night was pleasantly passed in tripping merry measures. It was a brilliant and happy party and every one appeared to enjoy it hugely.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 26, 1866.

Intelligence was received to-day that the ice in the Straits of Mackinac was still strong and thick, and that there was no probability of vessels getting through before the 5th of next month. This had the effect to strengthen freights somewhat, but it had no influence on the general markets.

The money market to-day was unusually brisk in consequence of increased activity in the Produce markets. The demand for accommodations was more active than formerly, but it was generally freely met by the bankers, who seem to be in better shape than for some time past. The market was therefore comparatively easy at 10 per cent per annum for first-class paper, and 12½@18 per cent for inferior grades.

The demand for Eastern Exchange is still very active, but the supply is gradually increasing, and the market is a shade easier; but counter rates are steady at par, buying, and 1-10 premium selling. Round lots were sold among bankers at a premium of 50@60c per thousand.

The general markets to-day were excited and higher. Flour advanced 25c ⅌ brl. Wheat ruled active at an advance of 2@3c ⅌ bushel, but closed unsettled. Corn was active and 2@3½c higher. Oats advanced 1@1½c per bushel. Rye was easier. Mess Pork advanced 25c per brl. Lard ruled active and ¼c higher. Bulk meats were active and firmer.

[illegible]

Gold opened at New York to-day at 127⅜ and closed at 127⅜. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, gold brokers:

[illegible]

Government Bonds were active and firm. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	105¾	106¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	105¾	106¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	103½	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	103½	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30s, 1st series	101 @101¼	101½@101¾
U. S. 7-30s, 2d series	101 @101¼	101½@101¾
U. S. 7-30s, 3d series	101 @101¼	101½@101¾
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes	110¼	....
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, July, 1864	110	....
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, August, 1864	109¼	....
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, October, 1864	108¼	....
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, December, 1864	107¼	....
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, May, 1865	105	....
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, August, 1865	103¾	....
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, Sept., 1865	103	....

Local Bonds to-day are very quiet, but holders are firm. We quote:

[illegible]

—The merchants of Memphis are agitating another Packet Line between that city and New Orleans. The present facilities for travel and trade between the two cities are found to be entirely inadequate.

—In Cincinnati the money market is steady and easy at 8@10 per cent. Call loans, 6@7 per cent. Exchange is firm at 50@75 prem. buying, and 1-10 prem. selling.

—In Memphis the money market is dull and stringent. The continued depression of the cotton market and other leading commodities has a tendency to affect the money market. The Banks discount good paper freely at 10@18 per cent.

—It is reported that a vigorous effort is to be made, towards the close of the present session, to induce Congress to authorize $100,000,000 of national bank notes, in addition to the 300,000,000 already apportioned among the several States.

[illegible]

—The Boston imports for the week ending April 20, was $2,273,361, against $458,118 during the corresponding week in 1865. Total since January 1, $14,394,943. The total value of exports from Boston for the week ending April 20, including specie, was $479,160, against $233,234 for the corresponding week in 1865.

—The Portland *Press* states that the managers of the Grand Trunk Railway have allowed the bonds of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad company, due April 1, and which the Grand Trunk company are bound to pay, to be protested, and that they have held no communication whatever with the trustees of said bonds. The *Press* infers that the Grand Trunk company wish to depreciate the value of the bonds, so that they can purchase them up at less than their face.

—A law recently passed in Virginia requires "foreign" insurance companies doing business in that State to deposit $30,000 to $50,000, according to their capital stock, with the State Treasurer, who is to see that the companies make good their obligations.

—The Montreal *Gazette* says navigation may be regarded as fully opened to Quebec, and learns from good authority that new ships are offering at Quebec for 30s 6d for timber to the Clyde or Liverpool. This is a reduction of 1s 6d on the opening rate. Reliable advices have also been received by the same journal from New Orleans that several English vessels (six or seven named), being unable to procure cargoes of cotton, are coming in ballast to Quebec for freight.

—The Treasury receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, compare as follows with those of the nine months ending April 1, 1866:

[illegible]

—The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* of Tuesday says:

Money continues very abundant: it is found difficult to employ all balances at 5 per cent, and round sums are offered for temporary use at 4 per cent, the prevailing rate on call loans, however, is 5 per cent. [illegible]

—The Toronto *Globe*, with regard to the Canada Bank statement for March, says:

The Bank statement for March is altogether a very favorable one. It gives evidence of a careful management and growing prosperity on the part of the banks, and of increasing wealth throughout the country. [illegible]

New York Stock Market.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 26, 1866.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The general Produce markets to-day were excited and higher. The speculative demand for Grain has extended to both Corn and Oats, and prices have advanced quite materially.

There was also a better feeling in the Provision market. Mess Pork advanced 25c ⅌ brl, with sales of 400 brls at $26.50@26.75—closing firm at the advanced quotation. Bulk Meats were more active and firmer, with sales of about 300,000 lbs at 10c loose for Shoulders and 13¼c for Rough Sides loose. Lard was scarce and firm at an advance of ¼c ⅌ lb, with sales of 600 tcs at 19@19¼c. A lot of 800 tcs prime steam Leaf Lard was sold, deliverable at Springfield, at 18¼c.

Highwines were held firmer in consequence of the advance in Corn, and we note sales at $2.22. Stocks, however, were generally held $2.23. Bonded wines were in demand at 22c.

There was an active demand for Flour in consequence of the more favorable advices from New York, and the market was buoyant, closing firm at an advance of fully 25c on the outside prices obtained yesterday. The sales foot up 2,800 brls at $10.00@11.50 for White Winters; $7.62½@9.25 for Spring Extras and $6.50 for Spring Supers. Unsound Spring Extras sold at $4.70@5.50.

There was an active demand for Wheat, but prices were unsettled and irregular on No. 1 Spring. On the curbstone the market opened at $1.53, for regular, advanced to $1.55, opened on 'Change at $1.54, went up to $1.55, fell back to $1.53½ and closed weak at $1.53. Receipts in the Northwestern were more active and 2@3c better. [illegible]

[illegible]

There was a good demand for Lake Ontario freights and rates were firm, but for Lake Erie ports the inquiry was very light. We note engagements at 13½c for Corn to Oswego and 15½c for Wheat to Kingston; 14½c for Wheat from Milwaukee to Oswego; 60c for Oats and 8c for Corn to Buffalo.

Seeds were very inactive, with light sales at $3.50 for prime Timothy, and $2.90 for Flax Seed. Clover Seed was nominal at $3.75@8.00.

Salt was steady, with sales at $2.50 for Fine Domestic, $1.97 for Ground Solar on dock, and $1.75 for Ground Alum.

Tallow was dull and nominal at 10¼@10½c for Country and 11@11¼c for City.

There is a good inquiry for Potatoes, but as the supply is in excess of the demand, prices rule irregular and unsettled. We note sales of Peach Blow, at 50@60c on track and delivered. Neshannocks are worth about 70c.

There is an active demand for Groceries, and the market for staple articles is steady and firm at our quotations.

The following despatches were read to-day on 'Change:

NEW YORK, April 26—Flour 10@20c better. Wheat 4c better. Corn firmer. Oats unchanged. Pork better and quiet at $26.87½. Lard firmer at 20c. Whiskey steady. Gold 127⅜.

LATER.—Flour strong at $8.10@8.70. Wheat buoyant at $1.60@1.69. Corn firm at 88c. Oats steady. Whiskey firm at $2.27.

LATER.

In the afternoon there was an active demand for No. 1 Spring in the Northwestern and the market advanced 3c since the close of 'Change—closing with buyers at $1.56. Regular receipts were quiet—closing firm at $1.53—a decline of 1c since 'Change.

LATER FROM THE ICE.

Dates from the Sault to April 5th, and Mackinac April 10th.

[From the Detroit Tribune.]

We are under obligations to friends at the Sault and Mackinac for valuable information concerning the condition of the ice in those points, from which it is apparent that a later opening than usual must be anticipated this season.

[illegible]

C. F. MOSLEY.

The Cuba reports that the Mediterranean returned to the Manitou for harbor.

The Ice at the Straits—No Prospect for a Speedy Opening.

The schooner Cuba, which left here a few days since, with supplies for Boston Harbor, arrived here this morning, having been unable to land her supplies. She brings the following letter from Captain Morley, of schooner Mediterranean, which sailed from Milwaukee last Saturday:

[illegible]

The Crops in Indiana.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 26.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, Thursday Evening, April 26.

BEEF CATTLE—According to the Board of Trade report, the receipts and shipments since our last report, compared with the corresponding period of 1865, have been as follows. [illegible]

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TODAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—From the returns made to the Board of Trade we find the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours, compared with the receipts and shipments of the same period in 1865, to be as follows:

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are made on a basis of storage, unless otherwise expressed.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 26.

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

NAILS—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

CARBON OIL—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.... April 26.

[illegible]

CLEARED.... April 26.

[illegible]

Railroad Time Table.

[illegible]

Proposals.

TO BUILDERS.

Sealed bids will be received until two (2) o'clock THURSDAY, May 31st, 1866, by the Directors of District No. 3, Township 24, Range 3, east, for the erection and completion of a SCHOOL HOUSE. [illegible]

Towanda, McLean Co., Ill., April 24, 1866.

To Contractors, Masons and Carpenters.

You are hereby notified that a New Brick Church will be built on corner of Twelfth and Newberry-sts. [illegible]

FRED. KALVELAGE, Pastor.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the house of R. J. Allison, Summit, Cook County, Ill., until the 3d of May next, for the building of a District School House in District No. 1, Town 38, Range 12. For specifications, &c., apply to the School Directors.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if thought too high.

R. J. ALLISON,
M. SPELLMAN,
D. ROONEY,
School Directors.

Summit, April 24, 1866.

SWAMP LAND DITCHING!

We will receive up to 12 o'clock on Thursday the 3d day of May next,

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the following described swamp land ditching in Bureau county, Ill., to-wit: "A ditch on each side of Gooseberry Slough, five feet wide at top, and two wide at bottom, two feet deep at their commencement, and tapering to five feet deep at their junction. Total length, about twenty-eight thousand feet.

[illegible]

ROBERT HUNTER, Drainage
E. M. NEWELL, Committee.
Charles Baldwin, Drainage Com'r.

Roback's Bitters.

ROBACK'S BITTERS

CURE

Fever Complaints,
Depression of Spirits,
Sudden Flashes of Heat,
Dimness of Vision,
Trouble with the Bowels.

ROBACK'S BITTERS

CURE

Prostration of the System,
Dyspepsia, Constipation,
Sick Headache,
Pain in the Chest,
Pain in the Back,
Nervous Headache,
Bilious Headache,
Acidity of the Stomach,
Nervous Debility.

FOR SALE BY

Druggists Everywhere.

Saddlery, Leather, &c.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

Nos. 45 & 47 Lake-St.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE,
Horse Collars, Fly Nets,
LEATHER,
CARRIAGE GOODS,
Springs, Axles, and Carriage Timber.

Have the LARGEST and BEST Assorted Stock to be found in the West.

Auction Sales.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY

IN

KANSAS CITY, MO.,

For Sale at Public Auction

Will be sold at Public Auction on

THURSDAY, May 10th, '66,

On the premises, that well-known hotel,

The Gillis House, Kansas City, Mo

This house is a four story brick hotel, containing about one hundred rooms, situated on the Levee at Kansas City, near the steamboat landings of the Missouri River, and the railroad station of the Pacific Railroad.

Having been occupied as a first-class hotel for ten years past, it has a good run of custom.

[illegible]

QUINCY A. FAUNCE,
Kansas City, Missouri.

ASSIGNEE SALE.—Will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, April 28, at two o'clock, at No. 36 Dearborn street, the Fixtures and Furniture of the office lately occupied by E. F. Bauer. SAMUEL C. SMITH, Assignee.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Transportation.

1866.

The Northern Transportation Company will, during the coming season, run their Line of First Class Upper Cabin Steamers Tri-Weekly between Chicago, Milwaukee, Oswego, Cape Vincent and Ogdensburgh, carrying Freight and Passengers with promptness and dispatch.

[illegible]

AGENTS:

J. MYERS, No. 8 Astor House, New York.
W. J. FRENCH, No. 74 Pearl street, New York.
JOHN HOCKING, No. 7 State street, Boston.
[illegible]

N. J. HOWE, Chicago.

JOHN B. GREEN, Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.

226 & 228 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Railroads.

Office Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Company.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1866.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Friday the [illegible] day of June next.

The poll will be opened at eleven (11) a. m., and closed at twelve (12) m.

C. W. DURANT, President.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

Partnership.

NOTICE.

Mr. ROBERT FORSYTH

Retires this day withdrawn from our firm.

JAS. H. BAKER & CO.

Chicago, March 31, 1866.

CANADIAN SOCIETY.—A meeting of the above Society will be held in the Hall of the American Protestant Association, Mc Cormick's Building, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 28th inst. A full attendance of members is desired. Canadians visiting in the city are cordially invited to attend.

R. GORDON, Secretary.

Special Notices.

Scrofula.

This disease is often so deceitful in its nature, and so deep-seated in the human system, that it sometimes eludes the most powerful remedies. [illegible]

Sold by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, 24 and 26 Market street, Chicago, and Druggists generally.

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, La., and now of 86 Randolph street, specialist in the treatment of private and infectious venereal diseases—Syphilis, &c., &c., successfully treats Spermatorrhea, restoring the generative organs to their full power and vigor. Has issued a book.

Read what the Davenport *Democrat*, of February, 1866, says of the Book and Dr. James:

"THE MONITOR.—This valuable little book, bearing every evidence of having been prepared in the most careful manner, and founded on the most palpable scientific facts, is one that should be placed in the hands of every young man in the country. Its author, Dr. James, 86 Randolph street, Chicago, was one of the most distinguished official physicians in the Southern States previous to the rebellion, but on account of his political opinions, was forced to seek safety in the North. To his profession he has devoted the last twenty years assiduously, and has built up a reputation second to none in this country."

Dr. Bigelow

Is the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to him, and not suffer Disease to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body, besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made personal disease and nervous debility his study for the last twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in the city. His reputation has vouchers in all the city papers, his patients and the medical profession, both here and abroad, as being the most skilled Specialist here and a thorough master of his profession. If all others fail, don't despair; give him a call. It is only a common occurrence with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential.

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 154 Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Doctor Bigelow devotes most of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, is to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. B., by his new treatment is enabled to ensure a speedy and permanent cure.

Office, 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe.

Dr. Webster,

164 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Specialist in the treatment of all private diseases in all their varied and complicated forms. For the past twenty years Dr. W. has made the treatment of private diseases his business and study, which has enabled him to perfect remedies which are speedy and permanent, and in all cases can be used without hindrance to business or exposure to friends. Particular attention given to all old-standing cases, such as were formerly considered incurable. Syphilis, in all forms; Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, also the effects of solitary habit, both ruinous to body and mind, and produces some of the following effects: Pimples on the face, bodily weakness, constipation, aversion to and uneasiness in female society, unmanliness, dread of future events, and finally a complete prostration of the vital power, loss of memory, ringing in the ears, impotency—can be fully restored to health. Dr. W. is the publisher of a new medical work, which should be in the hands of all those contemplating marriage. Sent to all on receipt of ten cents to prepay postage. Please call; a friendly chat will cost you nothing.

Dr. Webster refers the public to the following physicians: Dr. Detter, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Peabody and Dr. Kermot, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Price, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. Bowen and Dr. Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Gaines, Dr. J. Bailey, Dr. James Thorn, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Hendershatt, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Beatty, St. Paul, Minn.

Private and Confidential Medical Advice,

On Syphilis, Seminal Weakness, the secret infirmities of youth and maturity, and all Female Complaints.

Drs. BORROUGHS & CO., northwest corner South Water and Clark streets, (up-stairs,) Chicago, Ill., devote their attention exclusively to the treatment of secret diseases. They have had, perhaps, more extensive practice and more practical experience, and have those peculiar remedies, than any other physicians in the State. They are considered the only reliable physicians for treating Private Diseases in Chicago.

YOUNG MEN TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—A cure for those who have injured themselves by secret habits.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of Genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from 15 days to two months by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines. Drs. Borroughs & Co., in order to satisfy the most sceptical as to the merits of their instrument, pledge themselves that to any instance where it may prove unsatisfactory, after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order. Price, $10 by mail or express.

HAMILTON, C. W., May 29, 1864.

DRS. BORROUGHS & CO.—Your medicines have cured me entirely. [illegible]

JAMES V. ANDERSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of May, 1864. JOHN INGLIS, Justice of the Peace.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.—For the Venereal Disease and all Private Complaints—gleets, strictures, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility, render marriage impossible, and in the end destroy both body and mind. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years extensive and successful practice in Europe and America.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—Female Complaints treated with great success. Our Periodical Drops will bring on the courses in case of obstructions from any cause. Patients treated by letter. Address DRS. BORROUGHS & CO., N. W. corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago.

Heat and Exhaustion.

It requires a constitution and physique of unusual strength to resist the effect of the enervating heat of Summer and Spring. Unless the system is fortified and sustained by a wholesome stomachic during these oppressive months, it is likely to be so severely debilitated as to be unable to recover its full tone. [illegible] There is one safe resource—but one—for those who need a Protective Tonic and health-sustaining invigorant. Let them commence at once, as the torrid season opens, to take HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Ask the returned officers and soldiers of the Union Army who have used this Elixir during the war what their opinion of it is. [illegible] Sold everywhere.

A Physiological View of Marriage,

Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world.

Wonderful Results

Without the use of POISONOUS MEDICINES or SURGEON'S KNIVES. We are daily curing Blindness, Deafness, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Consumption, Asthma, Paralysis, Felons, Army-Itch, Diarrhea, Piles, Kidney, Liver, Dropsy, Catarrh, Headache, Weak Back, Prolapsus, Cholera, &c. Disease CLAIRVOYANTLY EXAMINED BY LOCK OF HAIR AND CHARACTER DESCRIBED BY PHOTOGRAPH, for $2.00 each, or $3 for both. Address or call on DRS. LEWIS & DANIEL, at the Nazarine Healing Institute, 155 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill., Room 3.

Spermatorrhea.

Having been cured of Spermatorrhea by a celebrated physician, and obtained his method of treatment, I desire, for the benefit of others, to make known the means by which they can be permanently cured. All communications confidential. Address with stamp, W. H. STANLEY, P. O. Drawer 6488, Chicago, Ill.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The Best in the World! Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye! No disappointment—no ridiculous tints. Signed William A. Batchelor. [illegible] Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Foote's Advertisements.

OLD EYES MADE NEW, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

Comfort and Cure

FOR THE RUPTURED,—Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

Croup.

How it may be easily Prevented; also Cause and Cure. Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

Confidential Information

FOR THE MARRIED,—Sent free in sealed envelope. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

Medical Common Sense,

400 pages—100 Illustrations, $1.50. Sent by mail everywhere, post paid. Contents Tables sent free. Address the Author, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. Raphael, [illegible]. Call at 213 East Madison-st., (up-stairs,) between Wells and Franklin. Consultation fee One Dollar.

Banking and Exchange.

AGENCY

BANK OF MONTREAL,

18 LA SALLE STREET,

CHICAGO CITY.

WM. H. PARK, Agent.

Sterling and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received. Bills taken for collection on all parts of the United States and the British Provinces and Europe.

Advances made on Produce Collaterals.

Agents in New York—The Bank of Commerce and Rich'd Bell and Fred'k Gundy, 31 Pine street.

Medicinal.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

One trial will prove that

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon

Will infallibly, positively, invariably cure all those torturing, perplexing, dangerous, and distressing diseases known as FEMALE DISEASE, WEAKNESS, IRREGULARITIES, &c., which weary and sicken so many thousands of women between the ages of 12 and 50, for which the medical profession can afford no adequate remedy, and from which wealth, position, delicacy, and refinement afford no exemption.

Read the following:

LAFAYETTE, N.Y., June 21, 1865.

I am a graduate of the regular Medical Colleges. Eighteen months ago I had several cases of severe female disease which I had entirely failed to cure. One had complicated hysteria; one severe symptoms of epileptic convulsions; constipated upon deranged menstruation; others had whites, falling, irregularities, and all the severe symptoms of combined uterine disease. I was finally induced to try the GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON. I used it, and IT CURED EVERY CASE. There has not been a single failure in its operation.

C. NORTHINGTON, M. D.

See that the seal of the Graefenberg Company is on every bottle. Price $1.50. Sold everywhere.

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills

Are the best in the world for family use, and for

INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GIDDINESS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar five boxes will be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the country. Sold everywhere.

Asiatic Cholera

Will be positively and certainly cured by

The Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup

It is a sure PREVENTIVE if used in the diarrhea, which always precedes CHOLERA. Let no one venture to be without it. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S

Sarsaparilla, $1.00; Eye Lotion, 25 cts.
Pile Remedy, $1.00; Health Bitters, 25c.
Green Mountain Ointment, 25 cents
Fever and Ague Remedy, 50 cents.
Consumptive Balm, $3.00.
Children's Panacea, 50 cents.

Are all unequalled for the diseases they are designed to cure.

THE GRAEFENBERG MANUAL OF HEALTH is a book of 300 pages, and is a complete Family guide to the cause, prevention and cure of all diseases incident to this country and climate. Sent by mail post paid, on the receipt of 25 cents to the GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, 139 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

All the Graefenberg Family Medicines are for sale, wholesale and retail, by THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, 139 William Street, N. Y.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, J. H. REED & CO., H. SCOVIL, Chicago, Ill.
GREENE & BUTTON, E. BOSWORTH & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
PARDEE & CLARK, Madison, Wis.
ALDEN & YOUNG, Dubuque, Iowa.
BENTON, BROTHERS & CO., McGregor, Iowa.
DAY & JENKS, St. Paul, Minn.

And by Dealers Everywhere.

CHOLERA—HOW TO PREVENT it, and the most effectual remedy ever discovered for its cure. This remedy has never failed to cure even the most obstinate case. A prescription, with full directions for using the medicine, will be sent to any one on the receipt of fifty cents. Address L. DEMONT, M.D., Box 6131, New York City.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!

YOUTH TO THE AGED

BIOKRENE

OR

Life Rejuvenator.

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household necessity, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the day of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

CURES IMPOTENCY, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUS INCAPACITY, DYSPEPSIA, DEPRESSION, LOSS OF APPETITE, LOW SPIRITS, WEAKNESS OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION, IMBECILITY, MENTAL INDOLENCE, EMACIATION, ENNUI. IT HAS A MOST DELIGHTFUL, DESIRABLE AND NOVEL EFFECT UPON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE.

The FEEBLE, the LANGUID, the DESPAIRING, the OLD should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.

This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
PROPRIETORS,
28 Dey Street, New York.

Trade supplied in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, J. H. REED & CO., BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK.

IF YOUR APOTHECARY

DOES NOT KEEP

SMOLANDER'S

EXTRACT BUCKU,

Tell him it has

Saved the Lives of Millions,

And he MUST get it. Tell him

IT CURES MORE CASES OF

Diseases of the Stomach

AND

KIDNEYS,

GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM,

Chronic Gonorrhea,

AND

FEMALE COMPLAINTS

Than any other Extract Bucku in the market. Testimonials innumerable have been sent us of its efficacy.

BUY IT. TRY IT.
BE CURED.
Price, One Dollar.

Sold everywhere. R. SCOVIL Agent for Chicago and vicinity. D. BARNES & CO., New York, Agents for the South and West generally.

BURLEIGH & ROGERS,

Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass. Sole General Agents for the Proprietor.

MANHOOD:

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published in a sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By Robt. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.

Medicinal.

SINCE THE LAST

ANNUAL MESSAGE

ISSUED BY THE PROPRIETORS OF

HOSTETTER'S

Stomach Bitters!

For the information and guidance of all who regard

HEALTH

As the GREATEST OF TEMPORAL BLESSINGS, the demand for this potent and agreeable Vegetable TONIC and ALTERATIVE has been immensely increased.

Not only in this country, but in all other lands to which commerce bears our flag, the peculiar merits of the article are known and appreciated. It has been found suited to all climates, all localities, and the needs of every class of society. Compounded of the purest vegetable ingredients, unalloyed with any mineral salt or corrosive vegetable alkaloid, and combining the properties of a WHOLESOME STOMACHIC, a GENTLE LAXATIVE, and an efficient ANTI-BILLIOUS AGENT, it is indorsed by practical chemists as the SAFEST, and by unprejudiced physicians as the SUREST PREVENTIVE, REGULATING and RESTORATIVE PREPARATION OF THE AGE.

The nature of its components is the best guaranty of its harmlessness. It consists of the stimulating principle of Sound Rye, medicated with the finest tonic, anti-febrile, aperient, anti-scorbutic, and anti-spasmodic herbs, roots and barks, that the botanical research has yet developed for the use of man. Every vegetable substance that enters into its composition is culled and selected with scrupulous care, and nothing that is not sound and perfect of its kind is used in the manufacture.

In the factory at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a system of inspection far more thorough than that adopted by government authority, as a test of the quality of the great staples of life, is rigorously practiced. Every barrel of the cereal stimulant which forms the basis of the Bitters is ascertained to be absolutely pure before it is received into the manufacturing department, and every leaf and fibre of the medicating ingredients scrutinized before the process of infusion commences. Such is the enormous capacity of the tanks in which the Bitters are prepared that the proprietors are enabled to keep a large stock on hand, and to supply the domestic and foreign market with an article matured and mellowed by time. Hence the fiery and biting flavor which attaches to ordinary bitters, and which is due to their newness and the inferior quality of the drugs and alcohol of which they are concocted, is never perceived in this mild and agreeable preparation. According to the testimony of able chemists, the essence of good rye is the most healthful of all spirits, and

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

Are the only medicinal tonic in the world of which that fluid is the stimulating ingredient.

TO DYSPEPTIC SUFFERERS.

Under the general head of DYSPEPSIA may be classed all the varieties of indigestion. Its symptoms are so various, and differ so much in different individuals, that it is almost impossible to classify them. In fact, some of them are utterly indescribable. It may be safely asserted, however, that half the diseases of mankind spring from a disordered condition of the stomach; and that the other half, whatever their origin, react upon that sensitive and important organ. Among the ordinary indications of dyspepsia are flatulence, a bloated and full feeling about the stomach and abdomen immediately after eating, a gnawing sensation, or a sense of hollowness at the pit of the stomach between meals, a heavy dull feeling in the head, feeble or unsteady appetite, occasional nausea, restlessness during night, and a weary unrefreshed feeling on rising in the morning, palpitation of the heart, depression of mind, sometimes amounting to monomania, loss of memory, confusion of thought, sour stomach, with rising of food, and a choking sensation in the throat, dimness of the eye, pain in the diaphragm, feebleness and disinclination for exertion, and sometimes emaciation and a corpse-like pallor. These are a few of the direct results of dyspepsia, but it is generally complicated with specific affections of the bowels, the liver and the nerves, its victims have many additional torments which are technically attributed to other causes.

The best advice that can be given to any one who has the slightest predisposition to dyspepsia, is to fortify his or her digestive organs by the daily use of

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS!

The disease proceeds from a lack of vigor in the stomach, and this VITALIZING PREPARATION will tone and renovate that organ. If the gastric apparatus is in good working order, and can perfectly dissolve and thoroughly assimilate the food submitted to its operation, there will be no dyspepsia. If it cannot do this, it REQUIRES REINFORCEMENT, and the best of all reinforcing agents should be forthwith resorted to. The stomach is the Commissariat of the System. It supplies the elements of life to the whole body. In it is prepared the material of blood, muscle, bone and fibre, and if it fails to purvey that material in sufficient quantity, and of a proper kind, the whole body suffers, and with it the mental faculties. Therefore, protect the COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT. Don't let the enemy obtain possession of it. It is easier to prevent disease from getting into an organ than to expel it after it becomes a CHRONIC FIXTURE. Consider the first indication of uneasiness in the stomach as a sign that dyspepsia is preparing to attack, and batter it at once with this GREAT REPELLANT.

But if it is too late to PREVENT, remember that it is NOT TOO LATE TO CURE. It is believed that there is no case of CHRONIC INDIGESTION that can withstand the remedial operation of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

This belief is grounded on TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE of the efficacy of the preparation. The first instance of its failure to give relief is yet unchronicled. If it ever had failed, the voluminous correspondence addressed to the proprietors from all parts of the United States and South America, would at least include one letter expressing dissatisfaction. But no, there is NOT ONE. The testimony, extending over a period of more than a dozen years, is all of the same approving tenor. Certainly this is a sufficient warrant for claiming that the BITTERS are a SPECIFIC FOR INDIGESTION IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

AS A

Household Medicine!

It is a great fallacy to suppose that the nauseousness of a medicine is any proof of its value as a restorative. The truth is, that if the palate revolts against a remedy, it cannot do much good.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Are not unpleasant to the taste, and always soothe and quiet, instead of irritating the stomach. Indeed, they are the best known preventive of and cure for seasickness. Their usefulness as a family specific can scarcely be overrated. For sickness at the stomach, sudden spasms, wind cholic, hysterics, nervous headache, lassitude, low spirits, and the thousand and one little ailments that are continually occurring in every family, there is nothing comparable to them. A whole medicine-chest full of tinctures, essences, powders and pills, is not worth a single bottle of the BITTERS in such cases.

CAUTION.

The Government Endorsement.

In order to guard against dangerous imposition, the public are requested to take especial note of the beautifully engraved proprietary stamp through which the Government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of Hostetter's Bitters. This shield thrown by the Government over the proprietors and the public for their joint protection, is placed conspicuously across the cork and over the neck of each bottle, and cannot fail to strike the eye of the most casual observer. Nothing that purports to be Hostetter's Bitters can be genuine unless the stamp is there.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances, by the gallon or the barrel. Importers and imitators abound, and the only safeguard the public have against them is to see that the bottles they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the stamp above mentioned.

Prepared and sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

For sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers throughout the World.

City Notices.

SEMI-ANNUAL WATER TAX, Due May 1st, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Public Works have assessed the amount to be paid as water tax or assessment for the six months commencing May 1st, 1866, and ending October 31st, 1866, and the same are hereby declared to be due and payable on the first day of May next.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
A. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR CURBING, FILLING AND PAVING VAN BUREN STREET.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, April 24, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their office, until 11 a. m. on Monday, May 7th, for curbing, filling and paving with wooden blocks pavement, Van Buren street from west line of State street, to the bridge, according to plans and specifications on file at said office.

Said improvement will be paid for from the special assessment levied to defray its cost, when the same shall be collected.

Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposal for Paving Van Buren street," and be accompanied with the usual $300 bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Board.

The Board reserve the right to reject any bid not in accordance with the conditions of this advertisement, or to reject all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence satisfactory to the Board that he has the necessary skill, experience, energy and ability for doing the work, is trustworthy, and has sufficient pecuniary resources.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

MONEY FOR DAMAGES FOR EXTENDING PARK AVENUE TO WESTERN AVENUE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, April 25th, 1866.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Public Works that the money is in the hands of the City Treasurer ready to be paid over to the owner or owners entitled to the damages awarded for the extending of Park avenue from Oakley street to Western avenue, in Section 7, &c. [illegible] within ten days from the date hereof, the City of Chicago will enter upon and appropriate the property condemned for the purpose of extending said street.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR HAULING CAST IRON WATER PIPES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, April 26, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their office, until 11 a. m. Monday, April 30th, for hauling from the Bridewell Dock, and distributing along the various streets designated by the Board, [illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR REGRAVELING MICHIGAN AVENUE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, April 25, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their office, until 11 a. m. on Monday, April 30th, for Regraveling Michigan avenue, from Lake street to Park Place, according to plans and specifications on file at said office.

Said improvement will be paid for from the special assessment levied to defray its cost, when the same shall be collected.

Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Regraveling Michigan avenue," and be accompanied with the usual $300 bond, with sureties to be approved by the Board.

The Board reserve the right to reject any bid not in accordance with the conditions of this advertisement, or to reject all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence satisfactory to the Board that he has the necessary skill, experience, energy and ability for doing the work, is trustworthy, and has sufficient pecuniary resources.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING AND PLANKING ALLEYS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, April 26, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their office until 11 a. m. Saturday, May 5th, 1866, for filling, grading and planking the following described alleys and sidewalk space in connection therewith:

[illegible]

Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposal for Planking Alley in Blocks," [illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

WHITE OAK AND PINE LUMBER WANTED.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, April 26, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Friday, May 4th, at 11 o'clock a. m., [illegible]

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, April 26, 1866.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners of the Board of Public Works of the City of Chicago, have completed the Assessment Roll [illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING POND NEAR GRAND HAVEN SLIP.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, April 26th, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their office, until 11 a. m., MONDAY, May 7th, 1866, for Filling a Pond near Grand Haven Slip, in Block 3, [illegible], according to plans and specifications on file at said office.

Said improvement will be paid for from the special assessment levied to defray its cost, when the same shall be collected.

Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposal for Filling Pond," and be accompanied with the usual $300 bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Board.

The Board reserve the right to reject any bid not in accordance with the conditions of this advertisement, or to reject all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence satisfactory to the Board that he has the necessary skill, experience, energy and ability for doing the work, is trustworthy, and has sufficient pecuniary resources.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

Business Cards.

MOWING AND REAPING

MACHINE

KNIVES AND SICKLES.

The undersigned, successors to the MANUFACTURE of Knives and Sickles for Mowing and Reaping Machines, give their exclusive attention to this branch of their former business, [illegible]

THE WHITMAN & MILES MANF'G. CO.
West Fitchburg, Mass.

FROM NASHVILLE.

FROM EUROPE.

Markets by Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE CITY.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

MME. ORISTOFANI & SIGNOR SUSINI'S

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA!

MAX STRAKOSCH, Director.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

A HOME IN THE WEST.

ORPHANS' FAIR.

A GRAND FAIR AND FANCY BAZAAR

IN AID OF THE

CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM,

SKATING RINK.

Concerts, Tableaux, Dancing.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

TRAGEDIAN AND COMEDIENNE,

MR. McKEAN and MISS VIRGINIA

BUCHANAN!

GREATEST LIVING ARTISTS!

Will Shortly Appear

IN A SUCCESSION OF THEIR MOST POPULAR CHARACTERS.

THE GREAT CONSOLIDATION

CIRCUS!

FIVE SHOWS IN ONE!

TEN HORSE ENTRY.

The Camp of the Comanches.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SKIFF & GAYLORDS MINSTRELS.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE!

LODGER'S MISHAPS.

General Notices.

MASONIC BOOKS.

A. W. POLLARD & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Military & Regalia Goods,

MASONIC MERCHANDISE,

AND MASONIC BOOKS,

No. 6 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Real Estate—City.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

PALMER HOUSE BLOCK,

64 AND 66 RANDOLPH STREET.

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Wants—Partner.

Wants—To Rent.

To Rent—Stores & Offices.

Boarding—Wants.

Boarding.

Personal.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1865.

THE NEWS.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM NEW YORK.

FROM GALENA.

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